

THE TIMES 1785-1985 Tomorrow

Question of timing
Falling for the
oriental martial arts
Class conscious
Author William
Boyd remembers
Gordonstoun
Unhappy snaps
Philip Howard on
the futility of
photography
Golf classic
The \$1m
Dunhill Cup
at St Andrews

Portfolio

Today's Times Portfolio
competition prize is £4,000 - double
the usual amount because no-one
won yesterday. Tomorrow
£42,000 can be won - £40,000
in the weekly competition and
£2,000 in the daily. Portfolio
list, page 24. How to play,
information service, back page.

FO backed over lost £396m deal

Leyland Bus has blamed delays
by the Foreign Office for the
loss of a contract from Thailand
worth £396 million. But White-
hall sources were quick to
defend the Government, saying
that the Thai had over-
stretched themselves financially
by offering an order they could
not afford. **Page 7**

Boys in crash

Twenty-two schoolboys were
injured, three of them seriously,
when their coach and a lorry
collided on the M1 near
Redbourn, Hertfordshire. **Page 7**

Nobel winner

The Nobel Prize for Literature
has been awarded to M Claude
Simon, aged 72, a pioneer of the
French "nouveau roman" style. **Page 10**

Lethal mix

The Royal Society for the
Prevention of Accidents has
launched its pre-Christmas
campaign by comparing drunk-
drivers with a person armed
with a gun. **Page 4**



Famine blame

Research suggests that the Sahel
famines were not merely aggra-
vated but caused by decades of
unwise land management which
helped to produce drought. **Page 18**

Chess draw

The seventeenth game in the
world chess championship was
drawn after 29 moves, leaving
the challenger, Garry Kasparov,
leading Anatoly Karpov 9-8. **Page 7**

Upset for Lyle

Sandy Lyle suffered a surprise
defeat against Rafael Navarro of
Brazil in the Dunhill Cup team
golf tournament, but Scotland
still reached the last eight. **Page 28**

Leader page 17
Letters: On disorderly conduct,
from Mr A Speight and Mr N
McWhirter; secrets, from Mr
Des Wilson
Leading articles: Gillick case;
Italy
Features, pages 14-16
Shultz triumphant; two views
on curbing unemployment; an
1835 lesson; America has yet to
learn. Spectrum: North Pen-
sine's battle. Friday page:
teenage mothers: 1985 wine
outlook.
Obituary page 18
Dr Doris Odum, Sir Gerald
Reece

Home News	2-4	29
Overseas	5, 7, 10	29
Parliament	18, 21	18
Arts	12	18
Business	19-24	31
Choir	7	31
Court	18	31
Crosswords	14, 32	31
Diary	16	32
Law Report	25	32

Gillick loses fight to ban pill for under-16s

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Doctors yesterday won back the right to prescribe contraceptives in exceptional cases to girls under 16 without their parents' consent. By a majority of three to two, the Law Lords ruled against Mrs Victoria Gillick, the Roman Catholic mother of 10 from Wisbech, Cambridgeshire, who has been campaigning for the right of parents to be consulted before contraception is prescribed. The Law Lords upheld the Department of Health guidance that doctors should always seek to persuade someone under 16 to involve their parents, but that in "exceptional cases" where those under 16 refuse to tell their parents, the doctor can decide whether to prescribe. The Department of Health announced that it was immediately reinstating its guidance, but Mr Barney Hayhoe, Minister for Health, said it would be "fully reviewed".

The review will take account of the details of the Law Lords' judgements and of the wide range of views expressed on this issue", he said. Mrs Gillick, who last December won a unanimous decision from the Court of Appeal that the guidance was unlawful, declared herself "bitter, angry and shocked" by the Law Lords' decision.

The ruling, she said, would allow "contraception on demand by children as young as 12", and claimed that the position now was worse than before she brought her action. "Now a girl can forbid a doctor to tell her parents on whatever pretext she can think up". It was "the most appalling defeat", she said, "but the losers will be the young".

Mr Gillick said that if figures for abortion, cervical cancer and sexually transmitted dis-

eases rose "it will not be my fault. It will be the fault of the Law Lords, the Department of Health and those who are pushing young people into it". Cardinal Basil Hume, Archbishop of Westminster, said: "This judgement of the House of Lords, while clarifying the present state of the law, does not, and cannot, decide what is morally right and wrong. As is well known, Catholic moral teaching does not permit the use of artificial means of contraception. This applies irrespective of age. Whatever one's legal option or one's moral stance, the fact

Teenage mothers 15
Leading article 17
Law Report 25

that such issues needed to be raised in this way is a grave reflection on our contemporary society."

Some Conservatives MPs called for the law to be changed, but decision was welcomed by a wide range of bodies, including the British Medical Association, the Family Planning Association, the Church of England Children's Society and the Royal College of Nursing.

Dr John Dawson, head of the BMA's professional division, said the ruling was "the very antithesis" of Mrs Gillick's claim that it would mean contraception on demand for the young. In the judgements, Lord Fraser of Tullybelton laid down five conditions that a doctor had to be satisfied were met before he could prescribe without the parents' consent. The girl had to understand the advice. The doctor had to be satisfied she could not be persuaded to inform her parents. It had to be very likely she would begin or continue

Continued on back page, col 1



Mrs Gillick in Westminster yesterday.

Italian protest over US military plane

From John Earle, Rome

Italy protested to the United States about the behaviour of a US military aircraft while the tug of war over the fate of the Palestinian leader Mr Abu Abbas was at its height. Signor Bettino Craxi, the Italian Prime Minister, disclosed in the Chamber of Deputies here yesterday.

In his last speech before tending his resignation, he gave a 55 minute account of the Achille Lauro hijacking and its aftermath. Signor Craxi said that four Italian fighters escorted the Egyptian Boeing airliner which on October 11 brought Mr Abbas, another official of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and an estimated 10 armed Egyptian security guards from Sigonella airbase in Sicily to Rome's Ciampino Airport. The four hijackers had already been arrested and removed from the aircraft.

After the Boeing took off from Sigonella "an American military aircraft left Sigonella unauthorized, and followed the Egyptian Boeing", Signor Craxi said. "The pilot did not reply to the request for identification from our fighters, but told them to move off."

Craxi resigns, page 7
Leading article, page 17
Continued on back page, col 8

England get a chance in Europe

England's place in the 1988 European Championships, which was under threat after the tragic events in Brussels last May, was assured yesterday. UEFA, Europe's governing body, voted unanimously to accept the Football Association's application but gave warning that it would be withdrawn "if further serious incidents occur".

UEFA laid down four conditions. The FA must seek the assistance of the government over the distribution of tickets and the identification and policing of supporters. They must also monitor travel agencies making foreign bookings and ensure that supporters arrive shortly before and leave immediately after a match. No steps were taken to lift the ban on English club sides. **Stuart Jones, page 26**

CS gas 'provocative', page 2
Letters, page 17

Liverpool pledge to lift job threats

By Colin Hughes

Mr John Hamilton, leader of Liverpool City Council, yesterday pledged that all redundancy notices issued to its 31,000 employees will be rescinded as part of the national trade union and Labour Party effort to bail the city out of its budget crisis.

His statement, made exclusively to *The Times* before a crucial High Court ruling yesterday, was taken by the party's national leaders as a signal that Mr Hamilton intends to try to wrest control of the city council back from the Militant Tendency minority which dominates its Labour group.

As Mr Hamilton made his move, three High Court judges ruled that the council's 90-day notices of redundancy to 5,000 teachers were illegal, and therefore null and void.

Lord Justice Watkins, sitting in the Queen's Bench Division with Mr Justice Walsh and Mr Justice Tuckey, said the council would give full reasons for the decision at a later date. But he said: "We propose to declare that this council acted unlawfully in that they decided to dismiss these teachers *ad hoc*, stemming out of an illegal rate."

The ramifications of the court's decision, therefore, extend far beyond the teachers alone, affecting all the council's employees.

Outside the court Mr Tony Byrne, Liverpool's finance chairman, would only say that he thought the decision "clearly political", adding: "We are potentially insolvent now, it is up to the banks and financial institutions whether we continue. As a Labour council we will do all in our power to make sure that resources are available for our workers."

Liverpool City Council's deputy leader, Mr Derek Hutton, last night accused the courts of class bias and said the decision threatened the city with "dire peril".

The council's money would run out in a matter of weeks, he said. "Clearly the Tory Government is behind the scenes using the law courts to usurp the powers of democratically elected councillors."

Mr Byrne's comments fell short of a commitment to withdraw the "lay-off" route to bridging Liverpool's budget gap: on Liverpool's past record, it had seemed quite possible that the Militant leadership would carry on with 28-day staff lay-offs regardless.

Mr Hamilton's statement, however, leaves no such doubt. He said: "I am declaring an absolute commitment to act immediately to withdraw notices to employees, to remove the understandable fears and concern of those affected by lay-offs, as soon as necessary steps have been identified in conjunction with the trade union."

Since their arrival in Nassau, Mrs Thatcher and Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, have been carrying out a campaign to explain why Britain opposes sanctions. The British seem cool towards Mr Hawke's plan for a Commonwealth group of experts. This is partly because Mr Hawke, and others who think like him, insist on the threat of sanctions; and partly because they doubt whether South Africa would welcome the involvement of an organization which has always been hostile to it.

Although the British insist they will not modify their opposition to sanctions they have been dropping heavy hints that they too are seeking a compromise and want to agree on a form of words in the final communiqué.

Walker extends severance deal for miners

By Donald Macintyre, Labour Editor

The Government is to extend the redundant mineworkers' payments scheme for another year, so removing the fear of many miners that they would fail to qualify for the industry's severance terms unless they left before April 1986.

The decision, disclosed in a letter from Mr Peter Walker, Secretary of State for Energy, to Mr Neil Kinnock, leader of the Labour Party, will bring some encouragement to officials of the National Union of Mine workers involved in an uphill struggle to stem the tide of miners voluntarily leaving the industry.

Mr Walker has decided to use his powers under section three of the Coal Industry Act, 1983, to introduce a new scheme for the financial year 1986/87 when the present scheme ends on March 29.

The move was depicted in Whitehall last night as an attempt by the energy secretary to exercise a civilizing influence on the impact of the rapidly accelerating pit closure programme on coalfield communities.

Mr Walker's decision brings to an end rumours in the industry, which union officials claim have been fuelled by coal board managers, that the redundancy scheme will not continue after April 1986.

Mr Walker's decision is likely to lead the renewed efforts by miners' union officials and Labour MPs to press the Government to waive the social security rulings which means that normal unemployment benefit will not be paid to miners leaving the industry after January next year because they did not pay insurance contributions while on strike.

Dr Kim Howells, research

officer for the South Wales area of the NUM said last night that the area would be redoubling efforts to press the Department of Trade and Industry to vary the order under which the payments were made. The present ruling deprives miners of up to £5,500 during a 12 month period.

Mr Kinnock said last night: "Naturally I am glad that the Government will continue the redundant mineworkers' payments scheme. In Parliament we will be seeking to ensure that the current terms continue to apply in order to relieve families from anxiety. Obviously this does not in any way mitigate the need to secure jobs wherever possible."

Under the present scheme miners qualify for a lump sum payment broadly based on £1,000 for every year's service together with the last 12 weeks' pay, concessional coal if the miner is aged 50 or over, and the equivalent of the year's unemployment benefit he would be receiving if he was not getting the other benefits.

The disclosure of Mr Walker's letter was made as the coal board announced that it was closing a mineshafter the remaining pit in Kent producing coal.

Mr Jack Collins, the NUM's Kent branch secretary, said the union would fight the closure. "As far as the union is concerned Betteshanger has a good future."

Mr Peter McNestry, leader of the pit deputies' union Nacods, gave a warning yesterday of possible industrial action over the coal board's new strategy, which he claimed could lead to the loss of 50,000 jobs (the Press Association reports). **Battle for pits, page 4**

Loan rates will stay high, says Lawson

By Sarah Hogg, Economics Editor

Interest rates will stay high, the Chancellor of the Exchequer told City bankers last night in his annual Mansion House speech.

Mr Nigel Lawson also formally abandoned the broad monetary target set in his spring Budget, admitting that credit must be allowed to grow much faster. However, he stressed the Government's determination to raise interest rates if the exchange rate or other narrower indicators suggested monetary conditions were getting out of control.

Mr Lawson admitted that he had set too low a target for sterling M3 - the Government's longest-standing measure of the amount of money in the economy and the central element of its financial strategy since 1979.

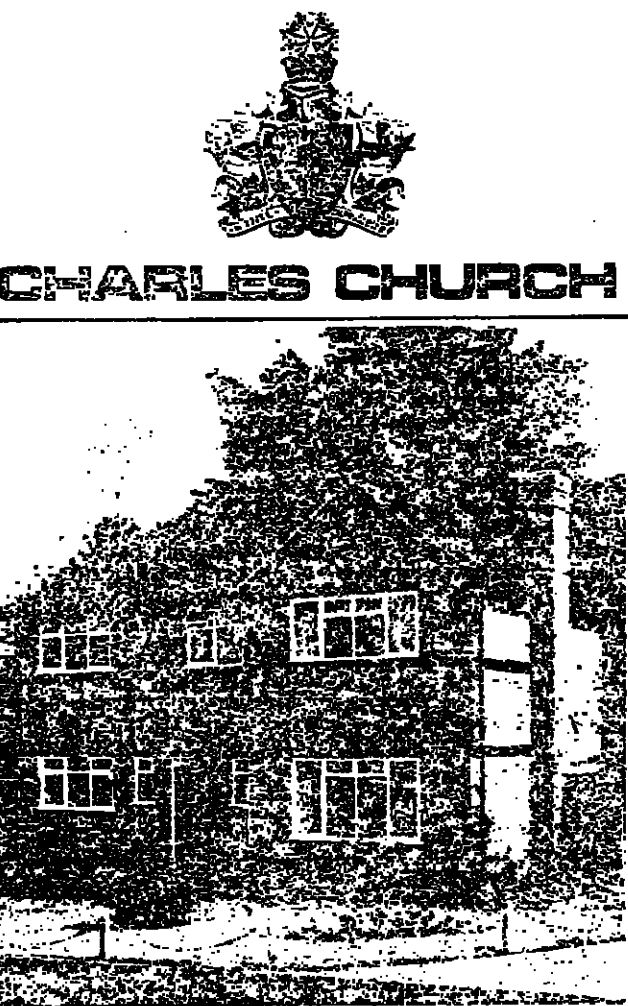
All future targets will now have to be recalculated to reflect the Chancellor's recognition that

sterling M3 is no longer an accurate guide to inflation. However, the Chancellor stressed that monetary policy passed "the acid test" because inflation was falling, and forecast that it would be below 4 per cent by the middle of next year.

The Chancellor used the occasion of his annual speech at the Mansion House in the City to deliver an even more savage riposte to the House of Lords committee on overseas trade than the reaction this week of Mr Leon Brittan, the Secretary of State for Trade and Industry.

The Lords committee, which warned of the dangers of national decline unless drastic steps were taken to bolster manufacturing industry, was accused by the Chancellor of "special pleading dressed up as analysis" and "ascertain masquerading as evidence".

New target, page 19
Summary of speech, page 21



Supreme Winner United Kingdom

From 14,000 builders the National House Building Council has awarded Charles Church the title of Supreme Winner United Kingdom 1984/1985 for the highest quality building work.

Telephone: Camberley (0276) 681 661

Quality Homes of Character

'Times' man wounded by South African police fire

From Michael Hornsby, Athlone, near Cape Town

I became a casualty yesterday of the unrest in South Africa's black and Coloured townships which I have been reporting for *The Times* for the past year.

It is easy to become hardened to the daily police bulletins, with their bland references to "mobs of youths" and "dispersed by police with baton charges". It gives you a rather different perspective when you are on the receiving end yourself.

It felt at first as if a shower of small, sharp pebbles thrown very hard had hit me in the back and the legs and on the side of the head. Then I noticed blood on my glasses and shirt, and felt a stinging sensation. Together with other foreign

and local journalists, I had been mingling with thousands of angry residents of Athlone, a mixed race Coloured suburb of Cape Town where the police shot dead at least three people, and possibly as many as five, last Tuesday in what is widely felt here to have been a deliberate act of vengeance.

About six policemen hid in wooden crates in the back of a truck and drove down Thornton Road, which runs through the middle of Athlone, until they were stoned by bystanders. They then popped out of the boxes, blasting away with pump-action shotguns.

Thousands of people milled about in Thornton Road for most of the day, while police armed with rifles and shotguns

watched over them from armoured vehicles. At least one shotgun burst was fired for no apparent reason, and two bodies were carried away.

The armoured vehicles then withdrew. About 4 pm the police returned in vans.

I heard shouts and cries, and half turned my head. Then I heard a crack and felt the pellets hit me. It appeared that a policeman pursuing the main

body of the retreating crowd had suddenly spun round and fired an indiscriminate shotgun burst at people running in the other direction.

A local man and his family bundled me into their mini-van, and got me out of trouble. A Muslim schoolteacher and her friends, who I and colleagues had been talking to earlier, then took me to the surgery of Dr Mohamed Samie, just off

the Thornton Road, which has become almost a field hospital.

He evinced no surprise at the apparition of a shaken and bleeding middle-aged gentleman from *The Times* needing his assistance. He said he had already treated between 50 and 60 other people during the day, most suffering from the effects of teargas, but some with birdshot wounds.

Dr Samie counted 50 small pellet wounds in my back, my legs, my right arm and the back and side of my head. He dug some of them out. They looked like tiny ball-bearings.

The scars will leave me with a deepened respect for the courage of the Coloured and black schoolchildren and youths who almost daily now defy South Africa's heavily armed police.

Violence on the streets

Riot fears prompt police to urge scrapping of boxing title contest

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

The police have asked the British Boxing Board of Control to postpone or cancel a middleweight title fight at Wembley because of "riot tension in London".

There are fears that "bad behaviour" at a press conference last week by the two boxers, Mark Kaylor, a white fighter from West Ham, east London, and Erol Christie, of Coventry who is black, may have added to tension.

The two boxers, who are to attend a disciplinary hearing, are prepared to shake hands and apologize for brawling after an "eyeball-to-eyeball" photo-call went wrong outside a London casino. But the board is almost certain to agree with the

police and call off the bout, due to take place on November 6.

After the brawl, tickets for the Wembley contest were snapped up by rival supporters including, it is believed, followers of the National Front.

In the world featherweight championship bout in Birmingham on Saturday, when Pat Cowdell, the English challenger, was knocked out in the first round by Azumah Nelson, of Ghana, the African was subjected to racial abuse, and some of those or so followers were manhandled.

The board secretary, Mr Ray Clarke, and a steward of the board, Mr Colin Moynihan, Conservative MP for Lewisham East, went to a hastily

called reconciliation meeting between Kaylor and Christie yesterday but found no boxers because Christie's manager, Mr Burt McCarthy, a microchip millionaire, had prior business commitments.

Mr McCarthy agreed to go to a meeting on Monday to see that a "correct and dignified" apology was made, but he may have been overtaken by events.

After the Tottenham riots, a similar request for the postponement of the Milk Cup game between Tottenham Hotspur and Orient, was made to the Football League by the Home Office. The match was duly moved from October 9 to October 30.

Brixton riot journalist dies aged 29

The freelance photographer David Hodge, who was injured during the riots in Brixton almost three weeks ago, died yesterday in the intensive care unit of the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford. He was 29.

Scotland Yard said: "We are treating this as a suspicious death. The possibility of a murder inquiry depends on the findings of the complete post-mortem report."

Mr Hodge's heart and lungs were donated for a transplant operation, fulfilling a wish he had expressed to his parents a long time ago. The recipient was believed to be a woman doctor, aged 50.

Mr Hodge suffered head injuries on September 26 while he was covering the Brixton riots as a freelance photographer for the *Sunday Telegraph*.



David Hodge, who died in hospital yesterday.

Police threat to use CS gas 'provocative'

From Peter Evans, Bridlington

The threat made by the police that they would not hesitate to use CS gas or plastic bullets in future was criticized as provocative by Mr Jil Cove, chairman of the National Association of Probation Officers annual conference yesterday.

She said: "It would only heighten tension in those areas that were already on a very short fuse."

"So long as alienated youth, black and white, have no legitimate role, value or voice within the country, then there will be crime and disorder."

She added: "I regard the violence that has caused loss of life but blame for that violence must rest firmly with the insensitive police reaction to tragic incidents, as well as with some young members of the community."

She asked whether it was any surprise that more and more people were becoming alienated when the Government was obsessed with public spending cuts. The cuts had led to increased unemployment and extreme deprivation.

Ms Cove attacked the claim made in Handsworth by Mr Douglas Hurd, the Home Secretary, that the disturbance there were "not a cry for help but a cry for loot".

Referring to the mince's dispute, she said that the association's members in the course of their daily court work

were in a unique position to monitor those appearing. "They witnessed many disturbing and extraordinary events."

She said those events included excessive use of custody for remands; repressive bail conditions that, on occasion, nearly amounted to house arrest; summary justice being dispensed en masse without any consideration for individual circumstances; dubious charges which were often later dropped; and large numbers of people being bound over.

The owners of shops and businesses destroyed or damaged during the Handsworth riots are to start trading again next week in a temporary market (Craig Seton writes).

Between 50 and 100 street stalls will be set up close to the area of Loddon Road, where more than fifty shops and businesses were attacked by arsonists and looters during riots last month.

● The first woman to be charged in connection with the Tottenham riots on October 6 appeared before Tottenham magistrates yesterday. Dianne Kirwin, aged 18, unemployed, of Wilton Road, Tottenham, was remanded in police custody for 24 hours charged with burglary at a supermarket.

● Mr Hugo Reading, aged 52, a sociologist of Harlesden, north-west London, asked Tottenham magistrates yesterday to issue a summons for the arrest of Mr Bernie Grant, the leader of Haringey council. The application, heard in camera, was refused.

Extra jobs are held by 750,000 workers

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

About 750,000 of the working population have second jobs, according to the latest *Labour Market Quarterly* published by the Manpower Services Commission yesterday.

Two thirds of those with two jobs work fewer than 10 hours a week in their second occupation; less than 5 per cent work more than 30 hours, the report says.

The most popular activities involve self-employment, with 35 per cent of secondary occupations in that category, three times greater than for main jobs.

Generally, the document finds that the trend in unemployment is still upwards, but the rate of increase has slowed. The jobless figure fell by 4,000 last month 3,056,000 seasonally adjusted and excluding school-leavers.

Long-term unemployment has continued to increase, with the whole of the rise among those who have been out of work for more than three years. Their numbers rose by more than a third over the past year.

Of men with second jobs, most are in management administration, and making, repairing or processing metal and electrical goods. More than two thirds of women's second jobs are in welfare and health work, clerical and catering cleaning, hairdressing and other personal services.



Mr Eric James, aged 53, of Northallerton, former deputy Chief Constable of North Yorkshire, being visited by his wife in hospital in Newcastle upon Tyne after his heart transplant operation, the fourth in the city.

Poll shows swing to Labour

By Anthony Bevins, Political Correspondent

An opinion poll carried out in two marginal Midlands constituencies last Sunday shows swings of 8.5 per cent and 12.5 per cent against the Conservatives since the 1983 general election.

The poll, commissioned by Central Television's *Central Lobby* programme, suggested an increased Labour lead in West Bromwich East and a Labour gain in the Tory marginal of Nottingham South.

The survey of 879 voters was carried out by Network Intelligence. At the last election there were 77 Conservative seats with majorities of less than 10 per cent of the votes cast; the swings of between 7 and 8.5 per cent suggested by the poll would

be enough to wipe out the Government's 144-seat majority in 1983 if reflected in a national voting pattern. But the poll also showed a strong streak of pessimism on the part of Labour and Alliance voters, with 46 per cent of those questioned saying that they thought the Conservatives would win the next election, compared with 34 per cent for Labour, 11 per cent Alliance and 8 per cent believing there would be no clear majority.

That result contrasted with the response to a question about preference for Prime Minister, with 36 per cent saying they would most like Mr Neil Kinnock at Number 10; 31 per cent opting for Mrs Margaret Thatcher; 10 per cent for Dr David Owen and 9 per cent for Mr David Steel.

Two-thirds also said that it would be better for Britain if there was a clear majority at the next election.

SWINGS IN MARGINALS			
	West Bromwich East	Nottingham South	
Lab	43.5	33.4	28.5
Con	38.1	37.4	24.5
Now	+5.5	-8.5	+4.0
1983 election			

	West Bromwich East	Nottingham South	
Lab	38.1	33.4	28.5
Con	38.1	37.4	24.5
Now	+4.4	-12.5	+7.0
1983 election			

(Approx 20% "don't knows" eliminated)

Job losses warning in Telecom report

By Our Labour Reporter

Confidential proposals which could mean "tens of thousands" of job losses in British Telecom by 1990 have been circulated within the company.

The document has been written by six district managers in response to an official plan drawn up by Mr Iain Vallance, BT's recently appointed chief of operations.

The company confirmed yesterday that the Vallance paper will mean 4,000 job cuts this year in local communications services division, which employs 197,000 of BT's 235,000 workers.

A BT spokesman said yesterday that management would seek to cut back the jobs through natural wastage, and envisaged no difficulty in achieving the total voluntarily. A drive to decrease overtime and review local and national union agreements is also part of the strategy.

National Communications Union (NCU) officials, calculate that the second memorandum, which details the ratio of personnel to services, will mean tens of thousands of redundancies within the next five years.

The new plans call broadly for an improvement in customer services.

The report figures were described as horrific by Mr Michael Caddy, an NCU executive member with special responsibility for the sector.

● Invoices and similar computer-generated documents can be beamed from company to company in Britain within seconds, as a result of a new venture by British Telecom and McDonnell Douglas, the United States company (Bill Johnston writes).

Data are transmitted by electronic pulses routed through St Louis, Missouri, where the McDonnell Douglas computer processes them and allows any type of computer to talk to any other. The processed data are then beamed back to the "address" in Britain.

The new company, in which each partner has an equal shareholding, is to be called Edinet, derived from the name of the service, Electronic Data Interchange.

● British Telecom has bought a computer games company, Beyond Software, for an undisclosed sum from East Midlands Allied Press. The corporation already owns a software group called Firebird, which provides similar types of programs for home computer users.

New group to fight Channel tunnel

By Michael Bailey, Transport Editor

A new umbrella organization to oppose the Channel tunnel project is being formed by militant environmentalists in Kent, backed by environmental groups nationally.

The organization will support the Flexlink group of port and ferry interests to oppose a fixed link between England and France as the various promoters prepare their proposals to be presented to the two governments by the end of the month.

Backing the new organization is the World of Kent Preservation Society, the secretary of which, Mrs Elizabeth Walker, said yesterday: "We have had consultations with the two major consortia, Channel Tunnel Group and Euroroute, and concluded that neither scheme is acceptable, either environmentally or socio-economically."

"We are also appalled at the Government's devious handling of the issue: the pretence that no public money need be involved, that many new jobs would be created, and that Environmental Impact Assessment will identify and resolve all the undesirable environmental side-effects."

"Coupled with the absurd time limits both for submission of the schemes and assessment, we are led to believe that the decision to select a scheme will be steam-rollered through, contrary to the wishes and interests of the nation."

Mrs Walker said that the schemes would also result in large amounts of land being used in Kent for parking and for customs clearance areas for the road link, with even more land being used if the rail link were built.

She said there are fears of large scale warehousing developments along the roads leading to the link, and a large increase in the amount of lorry traffic on local roads.

A spokesman for the Council for the Protection of Rural England said: "We are opposed to any form of fixed link because we do not know what its environmental impact would be." The council says that the schemes could be "disastrous for Kent" and understood that no planning inquiry was envisaged.

Mr Jonathan Sloggett, chairman of the Flexlink consortium, said: "We are very glad that the people of Kent are coming to realize that a fixed link would have disastrous consequences in various ways, and we are very happy to collaborate with them."

Mr Norman Tebbit, chairman of the Conservative Party, yesterday added his weight to the Government's dismissal of the House of Lords Select Committee's report, which warned this week of the effects of Britain's declining manufacturing industry.

Speaking at the Motorfair exhibition in London, Mr Tebbit said he remained bullish and confident about the state of the economy, despite the Lords' report. On Wednesday, Mr Lord British, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, described the report as biased and misleading.

Mr Tebbit, who attended a private lunch with the heads of Austin Rover, Ford, Vauxhall and Peugeot Talbot, said later: "Ask Mr John Eggar, chairman of Jaguar, and he will say that the Government is getting it right; he does not want any changes in policy. And Mr Harold Musgrave, of Austin Rover, says the Government has supported him."

Mr Tebbit gave a clear indication, however, that abolition of the 10 per cent car tax, the motor industry's top priority, was not in sight.

Motoring, page 29

Solicitors warned of last chance on complaints system

Solicitors were warned yesterday by the Government's consumer watchdog that unless they produce a satisfactory system for dealing with complaints against the profession, Parliament will do it for them.

"The Law Society's management consultants have firmly concluded that it would be disastrous not to set up an independent complaints body. This is the last chance for solicitors to put their own house in order," Mr Michael Montague, chairman of the National Consumer Council, said.

"Can consumers be sure of a fair hearing under the present system from a body whose main job is to represent the interests of its members?"

"And how many people fail to register a complaint because they have no confidence in the Law Society's ability to be impartial?" he asked.

The Law Society, he added, should not underestimate the serious damage done to public

confidence in the profession's ability to regulate itself by the Glanville Davies case, in which a solicitor overcharged his client by £131,000. "The Law Society persistently failed to take up the case and eventually the client took the solicitor to court and was vindicated."

Consumers saw the present role of the Law Society as a conflict of interests and a recent poll showed that only 15 per cent of the public thought solicitors should be responsible for dealing with complaints against them.

Mr Montague welcomed the management consultants' report, and said: "It is hard to avoid the suspicion that the Council of the Law Society is acutely embarrassed by it and wants its members to reject it."

"The debate about how to deal with consumers' complaints is not about the future of the Law Society, it is about what's best for the public interest."

'Let judge investigate Parkinson'

By Our Political Correspondent

A judge should be appointed to supervise the investigation of allegations that Mr Cecil Parkinson breached Cabinet security during the Falklands crisis in 1982, a Labour MP said yesterday.

Mr Tam Dalyell, MP for Linlithgow, said he would be asking the Prime Minister for a Commons statement on a Scotland Yard investigation of allegations made by Miss Sara Keays, Mr Parkinson's former mistress.

He said he was not satisfied that Det Chief Supt John Bates, who has been asked by the Director of Public Prosecutions to look into alleged breaches of the Official Secrets Act, would be given access to the relevant Cabinet papers.

It was not enough that the police should be forced to rely on what has been published in the newspapers, he said.

Miss Keays has alleged that Mr Parkinson discussed some of the detail of inner Cabinet meetings during the Falklands conflict.

Kinnock's whip choice faces defeat

By Our Political Correspondent

Mr Neil Kinnock's parliamentary private secretary and his candidate as Labour chief whip, Mr Derek Foster, yesterday appeared set for defeat after the results of a first-round ballot of MPs.

Mr Norman Hogg, the current deputy chief whip, received 91 votes; Mr Foster, 67. Mr John Evans, an employment spokesman, and Mr Peter Snape, a transport spokesman, 16 votes each. Of the 208 Labour MPs, 18 failed to vote.

Because none of the contenders won an outright majority, a second ballot will be held between the two front-runners.

Labour MPs expect Mr Hogg to have little trouble in getting the additional 14 votes he needs to ensure victory when the final result is announced on Wednesday.

Whoever is elected to the post, which carries a £33,950 salary, the Parliamentary Labour Party has been promised a shake-up.

Mr Hogg told Labour MPs on September 7: "The whole PLP must be organized to harry the Government and expose their every weakness."

Mr Kinnock has been openly unhappy with the whips office since he was elected in 1983, and he hoped that Mr Foster would mobilize MPs.

Mr Foster commended a policy of "guerrilla warfare."

Mr Kinnock has been openly unhappy with the whips office since he was elected in 1983, and he hoped that Mr Foster would mobilize MPs.

Mr Foster commended a policy of "guerrilla warfare."

Mr Kinnock has been openly unhappy with the whips office since he was elected in 1983, and he hoped that Mr Foster would mobilize MPs.

Mr Foster commended a policy of "guerrilla warfare."

Mr Kinnock has been openly unhappy with the whips office since he was elected in 1983, and he hoped that Mr Foster would mobilize MPs.

Mr Foster commended a policy of "guerrilla warfare."

Mr Kinnock has been openly unhappy with the whips office since he was elected in 1983, and he hoped that Mr Foster would mobilize MPs.

Mr Foster commended a policy of "guerrilla warfare."

Mr Kinnock has been openly unhappy with the whips office since he was elected in 1983, and he hoped that Mr Foster would mobilize MPs.

Mr Foster commended a policy of "guerrilla warfare."

Mr Kinnock has been openly unhappy with the whips office since he was elected in 1983, and he hoped that Mr Foster would mobilize MPs.

Mr Foster commended a policy of "guerrilla warfare."

Mr Kinnock has been openly unhappy with the whips office since he was elected in 1983, and he hoped that Mr Foster would mobilize MPs.

Mr Foster commended a policy of "guerrilla warfare."

Print union forecasts 'eye of the storm'

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Ms Brenda Dean, leader of Sogat '82, says that print unions face potential devastation unless they come to terms with new technology.

In a report on the experience of print unions in north America, she says that the British industry is fast approaching "the eye of the storm".

Commenting on the impact of electronic techniques in Canada and the United States, Ms Dean concedes that the Sogat delegation which recently completed a nine-day study tour there returned "somewhat shaken" by what it had seen.

She claims in the 42-page study that British Newspapers could become "de-united" unless deals on new technology are struck, and that opposing technological change is not an option for print unions. That strategy "is simply a rapid road to de-unification".

The document, being sent to all Sogat activists, will be seen as further evidence of a rapidly-changing attitude among senior print union officials.

Changes will not necessarily come solely from the introduction of "direct input" from editorial and advertising departments to type-setting computers, the study points out.

Newspapers libraries are "ripe for computerization" and one information centre for all of Fleet Street with access from Manchester and Glasgow is feasible, with considerable staffing implications, it says.

The report adds that a determined proprietor could launch a non-union national

newspaper, along the same lines as *USA Today*, which is sent via satellite for printing at 26 sites throughout the US.

The exploitation of new technology has meant a 50 per cent job loss in the US, with the membership of the craft-based International Typographical Union dropping from 110,000 in 1960 to 40,000 now.

Both unscrupulous employers and those with integrity will use the opportunity to reduce manning levels and end skill demarcation, the study says.

Withy Grove talks

Talks continued last night in an attempt to avert the threat of disruption to the northern editions of four national newspapers.

A 48-hour deadline for industrial action was issued by printworkers on Tuesday night in an attempt to force the International Thomson Organization, owners of the Thomson Withy Grove printing complex in Manchester, to accept a takeover by Mr Robert Maxwell's British Newspaper Printing Corporation.

More than 1,600 printers at the Manchester plant, which produces northern editions of *The Mirror*, *Sunday Mirror*, *Daily Telegraph* and *News of the World*, have been given redundancy notices.

Mr Maxwell, publisher of *Mirror*, *Growth*, *Newspapers*, has threatened to issue redundancy notices to the group's 300 journalists and ancillary staff in Manchester after the breakdown of talks between BNPC and Thomson.

Exports key to future of pig industry

By John Young, Agriculture Correspondent

British pig producers will need to increase exports by at least 25,000 tonnes a year if the industry is to remain economically healthy, Mr Keith Roberts, chairman of the Meat and Livestock Commission, said yesterday.

Production of bacon, ham and pork has risen by about 10 per cent a year, equivalent to an extra 1.4 million pigs, for the past 20 years, he said at a lunch in London.

While the home market had absorbed a considerable amount, pig meat would face increasingly intensive competition and scrutiny from a population showing acute sensitivity on the subject of diet and health.

So far the EEC has avoided the accumulation of a "pork mountain" by deliberately offering only minimal intervention support. Because of the prolific breeding habits of pigs, compared with cattle or sheep, a high support price would, it is felt, lead to uncontrollable over-production.

Pig farmers have thus been much more at the mercy of the market than other livestock producers and have experienced a cycle of recession and recovery.

Japan, which imports pork from several European countries, recently lifted its ban on British pig meat which had been imposed because of fears of foot and mouth disease contamination from South American beef.

Mr Grant said that it would be inconceivable for membership of either the AUEV or his own union to vote against taking the money. He accused the TUC of "wilful brinkmanship", which was nothing short of sabotage.

"If the TUC insists on pursuing a line which is both hypocritical and senseless, it will create the very situation, first of fragmentation and then of outright rivalry, which it professes to be so desperate to avoid."

"No one in their right minds in the TUC would want a split on the issue, yet it could still

move into disaster because if ever an organization was tailor-made to implement the 'cock-up' theory, the TUC is it. Between them, incompetence, intolerance and insanity could still wreck the show," Mr Grant added. He left Labour to join the Social Democratic Party and was a candidate for the SDP in the last election.

Support for the principle of single-union deals also came at the conference from Mr James McFarlane, Director-General of the Engineering Employers Federation, who said that such agreements would free the collective bargaining system of rivalries and competition that history had imposed on factor-

ies operating in the established tradition.

He believed that a new system would enable an employer "to select a moderate and progressive-minded union, with which he can agree to operate from outside an industrial relations culture embracing employee involvement harmonization and flexibility of labour."

He believed that pendulum arbitration, which is at the core of the single-union deal struck by the EETPU, which allows an arbitrator to decide in favour of either management or union, rather than seeking a compromise, was now probably only available in "green field" factories.

Leeds fans in riot 'a drunken criminal rabble'

Leeds United fans who started a riot at the Birmingham City v Leeds game last May were condemned by the Birmingham coroner, Dr Richard Whittington, yesterday as "a drunken, irresponsible and frequently criminal rabble".

After rioting which went on throughout the game at Hambridge, aged 15, of St James's Park Road, Northampton, was fatally injured when a wall collapsed and he was buried.

The jury, which had seen video films of the rioting, returned a verdict of death by misadventure.

TUC 'will withdraw from disciplinary action over ballots'

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

The TUC will draw back from taking disciplinary action against the engineering workers union for accepting state funds for postal ballots, a senior Minister and union official told a conference yesterday.

The alternative would be the establishment of two TUCs with moderate unions eventually becoming predominant, Mr John Grant, of the Electrical, Electronic Telecommunications and Plumbing Union, told delegates to the Institute of Personnel Management's national conference in Harrogate.

Mr Peter Bottomley, parliamentary under secretary at the Department of Employment, said that the TUC would be forced to change its policy of boycotting provisions of the Government's employment legislation in the face of pressure from the electronics and the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers.

The AUEV is now balloting its members on whether it should in the future continue asking government money for ballots in the face of a warning from the TUC that an affirmative vote could lead to the union's expulsion. However, there is a growing tide of opinion in the TUC for a re-appraisal of its policy to head off a

threatened split with the engineers and electricians.

Mr Grant said that it would be inconceivable for membership of either the AUEV or his own union to vote against taking the money. He accused the TUC of "wilful brinkmanship", which was nothing short of sabotage.

"If the TUC insists on pursuing a line which is both hypocritical and senseless, it will create the very situation, first of fragmentation and then of outright rivalry, which it professes to be so desperate to avoid."

"No one in their right minds in the TUC would want a split on the issue, yet it could still

National cancer test programme could save 5,000 women a year

By Thomson Prentice, Science Correspondent

The lives of up to 5,000 women a year could be saved if Britain's cancer prevention services were better organized, a leading cancer specialist said yesterday.

Instead, millions of pounds are being squandered on unnecessary tests, Dr Jocelyn Chamberlain said, calling for the introduction of a national breast cancer screening programme as soon as possible.

She also urged family doctors to encourage more older women to have regular cervical smear tests, rather than women aged in the 20s.

About £30 million a year is spent in Britain on smear tests for three million women. But most of the annual 2,000 women who die from cervical cancer have not been screened.

Dr Chamberlain, regional specialist in the South-West Thames Health Authority cancer service, told the British Medical Association congress in Cairo: "We are squandering our resources through over frequent screening of young, educated and demanding, but low risk women, but putting little effort into persuading older, high risk women to come forward for cervical cancer screening". She advocated five-yearly tests for

women aged between 20 and 64. About 14,000 women die each year in Britain from breast cancer. But the death rate could be reduced by about one-third through regular X-ray mammography screening. A national trial involving 250,000 women is in progress, funded by the Government, but the results will not be available for at least two years.

Dr Chamberlain said: "I believe there is enough evidence already on the benefits of mammography for the Government to start building up such a service now". It might take five years for a national screening programme to be introduced, and it would be much more expensive than cervical cancer screening, but the resources would have to be found if the lives of thousands of women were to be protected.

She said she was sceptical about the value of breast self-examination. "Even examinations by skilled staff miss about half of the early cancer cases and I'm not convinced it is an efficient method."

Professor Harold Ellis, professor of surgery at the Westminster Hospital, London, told the congress that breast cancer was the most common cause of death in women aged about 45 in England and Wales, which had the world's highest breast cancer death rate.

Many victims died because they waited too long in seeking treatment. The fear of having a breast removed means that these women hide away their tumours until they have reached a very advanced stage, and they cannot be operated on. But today mastectomy is avoided wherever possible in favour of radiotherapy.

"It may well be that the removal of fear of mastectomy may in future years encourage patients to come forward at an earlier stage for treatment," he said.

Home kit to test for bowel cancer

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

Trials of a test for cancer conducted with a simple home kit begin next month among patients of a north London general practice.

The scheme, if extended, could help to save the lives of about 13,500 of the 19,000 who die of bowel cancer in Britain every year, a meeting of the Imperial Cancer Research Fund was told yesterday.

Mr John Northover, consultant surgeon of the fund's colorectal cancer unit at St Mark's Hospital, London, said: "Screening offers an improved chance of early diagnosis, and early diagnosis gave President Reagan an excellent chance of recovery from disease which is often too advanced to cure by the time a patient is aware of the symptoms."

Mr Northover said more than 75 per cent of patients should be cured. At present the level is about 10 per cent, because tumours are too advanced when the symptoms have caused the

discomfort that takes patients to the doctor.

The simple test involves a special laboratory paper sprayed after use with a chemical mix from an aerosol. If the paper turns blue it means that a very small quantity of blood may be present and the person needs further investigation.

The chemical spray is designed to react with the haem or iron part of the haemoglobin molecule in a droplet of blood.

The test, made by Warner Lambert, part of Parkes, Davis group of drug companies, is sold over the counter.

Doctors have divided 3,000 patients aged between 45 and 70 into three groups. Each group will be approached in a different way, to establish the best response, and asked to use a home test kit.

One group will be sent a request by letter with a kit. Another will be given the letter by receptionists on visits to the surgery and the third group will be asked during a consultation.



Teachers Mrs Christine Moore (top left) and Mrs Shirley Fitzpatrick with their young entrepreneurs (from left) Samantha Cope, Stephen Dudley, the managing director, Joanne O'Neill, all aged seven, and Matthew Knight, eight (Photograph: Dod Miller).

Capitalism at work, in its infancy

Primary schoolchildren who set up a company to produce mugs and made a profit of £379, were awarded a citation yesterday at the Royal Society of Arts in London, (Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent, writes).

Pupils at Forsbrook Infants School in Stoke-on-Trent made designs for a mug and two were chosen for production by Staffordshire Potteries. The children paid the potters 25p a mug to cover production and then sold them for 50p each.

Primary schoolchildren who set up a company to produce mugs and made a profit of £379, were awarded a citation yesterday at the Royal Society of Arts in London, (Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent, writes).

Pupils at Forsbrook Infants School in Stoke-on-Trent made designs for a mug and two were chosen for production by Staffordshire Potteries. The children paid the potters 25p a mug to cover production and then sold them for 50p each.

Each child has a 10p share in the company and voted themselves a 20p dividend at the end of the year.

Mrs Shirley Fitzpatrick, the children's teacher, said that the project led children aged seven to talk impressively about design, production, bank

accounts, VAT, interest and profit.

A managing director, and manager of accounts, production and sales were elected by the children from their own ranks.

Stephen Dudley, the managing director now aged seven, said: "I liked to boss people around being the managing director. I had to see the workers were working all right but I never sacked anyone."

He said he wanted to be a barrister when he grew up.

Musicals theme for royal variety show

The Queen is to meet actress Joan Collins, star of *Dynasty*, the television series, who will join the cast of this year's *Royal Variety Performance* next month.

The theme of the show, at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, is a tribute to film musicals. Miss Collins, making her first *Royal Variety* appearance, will be one of the presenters.

The show on November 25, which will cost £1 million to stage, will recreate many of the most popular moments from several famous films, featuring some of the original stars.

The cast so far, includes Joan Collins, Mary Martin, Celeste Holm, Alice Faye, Dame Anna Neagle, Liz Robertson, Sarah Brightman and Jose Carreras. Yul Brynner, who died last week, was to have been among the stars, singing songs from *The King and I*, the show which made him famous.

In a "screen goddesses" segment, Stephanie Lawrence will play Marilyn Monroe, Gloria Hunniford Doris Day, and Sarah Payne will portray Betty Grable.

Others in the cast include Roy Castle as James Cagney, Ron Moody singing from *Oliver*, Paul Nicholas as Frank Sinatra in *High Society*, Beryl Reid, Norman Rossington, Amanda Waring, Elisabeth Welch and Norman Wisdom.

Four popular West End shows - *42nd Street*, *Gypsy* and *Dolly*, *Gigi* and *Seven Brides for Seven Brothers* will close for the night so that extracts can be included on the bill.

This year's show hopes to raise a minimum of £500,000 for charity from television rights and box office sales, with tickets from £5 up to £1,000 each, the top price including a pre-show cocktail party and a champagne buffet supper with the performers at the Savoy Hotel afterwards.

The Royal Variety Show will be recorded by London Weekend Television for screening on ITV stations the next weekend.

More men admit to marital problems

Men are becoming more willing to admit to marital problems and increasingly seek marriage guidance counselling, according to a report published today.

The National Marriage Guidance Council's annual report also finds that more couples are seeking counselling together.

Twenty years ago the council interviewed 3,000 couples jointly, 10 years ago the number increased to 35,000, and last year 82,000 couples sought help together.

Of the quarter of a million interviews given by counsellors last year, 18 per cent were with men seeking help on their own.

"However embarrassed men may be because of their traditional attitude that they can sort out their own problems, they are now making real efforts to learn what women really want," Ms Zella West-Meads, the council's spokeswoman, said.

She said that the move towards equal rights in marriage is often held back by some women's view that their role in marriage should be to bear children.

Overall the numbers seeking marriage guidance counselling increased last year by 11 per cent, with 215,000 interviews in 1983-84 and 239,000 in 1984-85.

The council took on 407 new counsellors last year to meet the demand, but admitted that many were desperately needed in inner city areas. More male, Asian and black counsellors are being sought.

The minimum a counsellor is required to work is 120 hours annually. The average, due to demand, is between 140 and 165 hours.

In spite of the overtime being worked by volunteer counsellors, the waiting list for a full interview in some inner city areas can be up to six weeks. However, an initial "reception" interview is generally given within a week.

Cemetery dispute goes to No 10

From Tim Jones, Merthyr Tydfil

A Baptist minister and a boxing promoter will hand in a dossier at 10 Downing Street today in support of their demands for a public inquiry into the administration of a cemetery where they claim dozens of people have been buried in an illegal way.

Three graves have been opened at Cefn Coed cemetery, Merthyr Tydfil, Mid Glamorgan, and orders are being prepared for five others, involving 14 corpses, to be examined.

According to the minister, the Rev David Protheroe, more

than 50 other graves in the council-owned interdenominational cemetery may have to be opened.

By law, coffins in the area must be at least 24 inches beneath the surface, but in recent months concerned relatives have discovered that some have been covered by only a thin layer of topsoil.

In some cases, human bones, shrouds and pieces of damaged coffins have been seen on the surface.

Five council employees, three

administrators and two gravediggers have been suspended from duty by the council and are facing disciplinary hearings.

Mr Protheroe said that, with Mr Eddie Thomas, a boxing promoter who is also a ratepayers' representative on the council, he was demanding a public inquiry because the council investigations have been conducted behind closed doors.

The police are preparing a file for the Director of Public Prosecutions.

Faulty petrol cans 'are potential firebombs'

By Clifford Webb, Motoring Correspondent

The Automobile Association warned motorists yesterday that thousands were driving around with a potential firebomb in the boot. The statement comes after the failure of seven of nine plastic petrol cans tested.

The AA's chief engineer, Mr Douglas Houston, said: "The tests were severe, but cans get knocked about and left in hot car boots for days on end so there has to be a generous safety margin when dealing with a highly volatile substance like petrol."

The fact that so many cans failed the tests laid down by the

Health and Safety Executive code of practice suggested that the code should be tougher in enforcing the code. The cans that failed the tests ruptured under impact or leaked.

The two plastic cans that passed the tests were the Curver Heavy Duty, which costs £2.18, and the AA's own can at £2.95.

It also tested some plastic oil containers which many motorists also use for carrying petrol, although the practice is illegal. They split under pressure in what the AA described as "a positively dangerous way".

Motoring, page 29

Marks on children 'trivial'

A pathologist told a court yesterday that two children whose mother aged 21 is alleged to have mistreated them seemed quite active and normal when he examined them.

Professor Bernard Knight who, Bristol Crown Court was told, had been giving evidence for 27 years in Britain and abroad, said that when he examined Bethan Clement, aged one, and her brother Nicholas, aged two, three months after their mother's arrest they had only trivial marks on them.

Gail Clement, formerly of Munro Place, Barry, South Glamorgan, and her lover, James Lane, aged 31, deny charges of cruelty.

The case continues on Monday.

Jury directed to clear sergeant

At Exeter Crown Court yesterday Judge Anthony Goodall directed the jury to clear police sergeant Peter Wycliffe-Jones, aged 35, of Whitechurch Avenue, Exeter, of attempting to pervert the course of justice. He had denied helping to cover up for a drunken colleague who crashed his car on the way home after drinking on duty.

The judge said there was no evidence that Sergeant Wycliffe-Jones intended the case to remain concealed, and that he was only following orders from his chief inspector when he falsified a record of the crash.

Mascot in indecency case



Mr Bailey in his mascot's uniform.

The England football team mascot, Ken Bailey, aged 74, who faces two summonses of indecent assault against boys, will be tried away from Bournemouth where he is a freeman of the borough, the town's magistrates decided yesterday.

They adjourned two summonses against Mr Bailey until October 29 when he will appear before magistrates at Gillingham, north Dorset.

Mr Bailey, a retired Civil Servant of Queensbury Mansions, Parsonage Road, Bournemouth, did not appear in court yesterday.

He is accused of indecently assaulting a boy aged 13 on August 9 this year and a boy aged 12 two days later, both in Bournemouth, contrary to the Sexual Offences Act, 1956.

Machine buys back aluminium cans

By Hugh Clayton, Environment Correspondent

The "reverse-vending machine", which pays for empty drink cans and is supposed to do for aluminium what bottle banks have done for glass, was unveiled at Northampton yesterday.

The difference is that the 2,000 bottle banks in Britain simply accept empty bottles for recycling. The new machine pays 1p for every two cans received but accepts only aluminium cans which are lighter than the more numerous steel versions.

The first two machines to be installed by a local council are operating in a waste processing yard in the centre of Northampton. The borough council, one of the leading waste recycling authorities in Britain, operates bottle banks with the

Rockware Group, which is also involved in the cans machine.

"The council makes a profit on glass and expects to make one on the cans. On the paper salvage side, we are still struggling to break even," Mr Bill Bentley, borough cleansing supervisor, said.

Mr Kenneth Warren, chairman of the Commons Select Committee on Trade and Industry, called on councils and supermarkets to install recycling equipment for the many householders who wanted their empty cans and bottles to be re-used rather than dumped.

"The attitude you so often get from local authorities is that it cannot be done, and in any case it is not worth it. The fact is that there is so much

good business in it."

Mr Frank Davies, chief executive of the Rockware Group, said: "It is a very sad thing walking through Britain's cities today. You cannot take two steps without walking on rubbish." About 10 per cent of Rockware bottles are made from recycled glass and the company is investigating recycling plastic bottles. It would not say what the cans, which are crushed and baled for sale, are worth.

Mr Ivan Good, commercial manager of Rockware's reclamation division, said that outside a supermarket the can machine could issue a coupon instead of a cash voucher which could then be used in the supermarket towards the cost of buying more canned drinks.

S*d the public

Kingsley Amis believes this is the working slogan of the government, industry and commerce. And, as 'sod the audience', the slogan of providers of culture, playwrights, composers, interior designers and many others.

In this week's *Spectator* he delivers an hilarious A to Z of exactly what he has in mind.

Take, for example, the ordinary modern dentist's chair.

"Once you sat in a chair, now you lie down on a sort of couch. Nastier for you, producing feelings of helplessness among the old and nervous, but nicer for him because he can sit down. A good text-book example of sod the patient."

The extraordinary thing about Kingsley Amis's article is the warm feeling of revenge it leaves you with. But then that's the style of the new look *Spectator*.

A lively, informative weekly containing the very best writing on the arts, current affairs, books, food and wine, the world about us.

Alongside Kingsley Amis this Friday you'll find the likes of Auberon Waugh, Ferdinand Mount, Richard Ingrams, Paul Johnson, Peter Ackroyd, Alice Thomas Ellis, Christopher Hitchens and others sharing their latest thoughts.

In fact, you'll have to search far to find as much stimulation for less than one pound sterling.

THE
SPECTATOR

Society 'should compare drunken driver with man armed with a gun'

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents launched its pre-Christmas campaign with the hard-hitting message that a drunken driver should be compared with a man armed with a gun.

"Although he may look like the man next door, the drunk driver is a potential killer armed with alcohol and a high calibre ton of metal", Mr Mike Read, the society's director, said in launching the campaign.

"Only when the community at large regards the drunk driver in the same way as a man armed with a gun will we see any improvements in attitudes to drink-driving", he said.

He was critical of magistrates,

who seemed reluctant to view drunk drivers as potential killers similar to armed criminals, who attract much heavier sentences.

The maximum fine for drinking and driving is now £2,000. The society is urging magistrates to make greater use of their sentencing powers to bring home to drivers the seriousness of the offence.

The society issued figures for the average fines imposed for drink-driving offences in various parts of Britain in 1983 and called on magistrates to take note of the wide discrepancies.

The highest average fine, £177, was imposed on offenders in the City of London.

In Essex, the average fine was £128. In West Yorkshire £121, in Devon and Cornwall £113, in Leicestershire £101, in Warwickshire £95, and South Wales £89.

In Scotland the averages varied widely from £130 in Grampian to £98 in Strathclyde and £68 in Tayside.

"Part of the problem is that the public does not understand alcohol, its risks and effects, particularly when it takes to the road", Mr Read said.

To bring the dangers home, the society has issued a list of 10 points about drinking and driving, including the fact that two of three drivers killed at night have a blood alcohol content above the legal limit.

The law does not now require that a person must be over the legal limit before he can be prosecuted. It is enough to be "unfit through drink".

Many insurance companies refuse to insure offenders and anyone "lacking" another person's drink may be found guilty of aiding and abetting a charge of drink-driving.

The campaign is focused on five main groups: the licensed trade, employers and employees, young people, voluntary organizations and coach operators.

A nationwide survey carried out by the *Quaker and Hotel-keeper* magazine showed that where drink-driving fines are lowest, in Scotland, the cost of drinking is also lowest.

The average gin, whisky and vodka price, at 54p for a fifth of a gill, is 7.5p less than the overall average for England and Wales.



Louise Lee, aged 25, captain of the first British ladies roller hockey team, who compete in the European championships in Celle, West Germany, at the weekend (Photograph: John Manning). Report, page 28

Auction ring controls 'are largely ineffective'

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

Present legislation to prevent illegal auction rings is characterized as "admirable in intent but... largely ineffective" by the London and Provincial Art Dealers Association in its response to the Department of Trade and Industry inquiry into ring activity. The main reason for that is "the difficulty of the police in obtaining evidence to support prosecution".

An auction ring is defined as an agreement between dealers not to bid against each other at auctions and share the profits of buying cheaply. "Criminals are not in the habit of discussing their illegal practices outside their own circles" and that makes it difficult to say how widespread rings are. It admits that association members convicted of taking part in a ring have been expelled but states that a trade association cannot police its own members.

"A trade association has very limited resources as compared with the police and it can, therefore, hardly be expected to succeed in uncovering rings where, with so very few exceptions, the police have failed."

The association suggests that the scale of the problem is sometimes exaggerated. "Probably 50 per cent of goods sold at auction (for example antiques, works of art and related items) come from the trade anyway, and it is surely beyond reasonable belief that more than a small proportion of the balance is subject to ring activities."

The association rejects the idea of self-regulation put forward by the Department of Trade and Industry. "Only about 1,100 dealers out of an estimated 25,000 belong to any trade association and, therefore, any code of practice governing the behaviour of dealers as a whole would be unenforceable."

The Auctions (Bidding Agreements) Act, 1927 and 1969, are also criticized for making it possible to organize a ring legally. Joint bidding agreements that have been notified to auctioneers in advance are specifically permitted. There is nothing to stop a group of dealers at a country auction from notifying the auctioneer that they are acting together, buying cheaply, and holding a perfectly legal knockout after the sale.

Sale Room, page 18

Marques loss 'not necessarily caused by structural flaws'

British survivors of the Marques told in graphic detail yesterday how they escaped from the sinking square-rigger as she went down on June last year in the so-called "Bermuda Triangle", drowning 19 people, four of them Britons.

Mr Robert Cooper, aged 18, the third mate, said he was ducked under heaving seas after the three-masted vessel went down in less than 45 seconds, but survived because the air in his oilskins kept him buoyant.

"Mr Andrew Freeman, aged 22, who was hanging to the mizenmast when the hurricane-force squall struck, said: "It all happened so quickly I didn't even have time to experience real fear."

Statements from the two Britons were read to the public inquiry in Plymouth into the disaster by Mr Peter Gross, for the Secretary of Transport.

The ship sank during the Tall Ships race off the south-eastern coast of the United States in the Bermuda Triangle area on June 3, 1984.

It has been alleged that the American master of the Marques was in command under false licensing documents; that a vital certificate of seaworthiness was issued against the Department of Trade's normal practice.

Mr Cooper, of Drummond Place, Stirling, Central Scotland, said he went on duty at 4am, shortly before the disaster. "The ship was struck with a squall which lay her over so that the lee rail was well under. I ordered 'down helm' and called 'all hands', and tried to lose the foresail."

"By this time I was up to my neck in water. The next moment she capsized like a dinghy. The bow went in and she drove herself under."

"I went under myself but the air in my oilskins kept me buoyant and I came to the surface, near to the rubber dinghy, which was floating upside down."

Mr Freeman, of Greenless Road, Wallasey, Merseyside, said: "I do not believe that any person who would have been below deck at the time the Marques capsized and sunk would have had any opportunity to escape. There just would not have been enough time and the movement of the boat would have been too violent."

The Marques was famous for her appearances in the television series, *The Onedin Line*. Two other Britons, Mr Dennis Ord, of Masefield Drive, South Shields, and Mr Philip Sefton, aged 22 from Windermere, Cumbria, survived.

The four Britons who died were Peter Messer-Bennetts, of Walsingham, Cornwall; Benjamin Bryant, of Kentish Town, north London; Miss Gillian Shaughnessy, of West Bromwich, south-west London, and Ian Brims, a journalist, who worked in Toronto.

Four Sikhs remanded for Gandhi murder plot

By Craig Seton, Leicester

Four Sikhs appeared before Leicester magistrates yesterday charged with conspiracy to murder Mr Rajiv Gandhi, the Indian Prime Minister, during his visit to Britain earlier this week.

About 150 Sikh men and women demonstrated outside the Leicester Town Hall court and chanted anti-Indian slogans as the four men made an eight-minute appearance before being remanded in custody for seven days.

They are Jarnail Singh Ranuana, aged 45, a director, of Canon Street, Sukhvinder Singh, aged 30, a dyer, of Worthington Street, Harmander Singh Rai, aged 30, a director,

of Mere Road, and Parmatma Singh Marwaha, aged 43, a factory owner of Kedleston Road, all from Leicester.

Ranuana was also charged with possessing a revolver at Narborough, Leicester, on October 2 without a firearms certificate.

Mr John Freer, for the prosecution, said the four men had been detained last Friday under the Prevention of Terrorism Act.

About 20 Sikh men in the public gallery later joined the demonstrators shouting anti-Indian slogans. A spokesman, Mr Surinder Pal Singh Rai, said: "We are shocked by these charges."

Motorist loses appeal over unlawful arrest

A motorist, who was unlawfully arrested before being breathalysed at a police station, was rightly convicted on a drink-drive charge, the House of Lords ruled yesterday.

"A lawful arrest is not now specified as an essential prerequisite of a breath test", Lord Fraser of Tullybelton said.

Four other law lords agreed and dismissed Leslie Fox's appeal against his conviction by magistrates at Usk, Gwent, in July 1983, which occurred after the police unlawfully entered his home.

They upheld a ruling of the Queen's Bench Divisional Court that Fox, being at the police station because of a wrongful arrest did not bear upon the question of whether

the breath specimen was unfairly obtained.

Lord Fraser said Fox, a dairyman, of The Bungalow, Penrhos, near Raglan, and a passenger were involved in a car accident in May 1983 and left the scene when the police arrived.

They traced Fox to his home and knocked on the door, which was shut but not locked. There was no response but voices could be heard. The police went in and required Fox to undertake a breath test.

He refused and was arrested and taken to the police station, where a test disclosed 57 microgrammes of alcohol in 100 millilitres of breath - 22 microgrammes over the limit.

Law Report, page 25

Battle for Nottinghamshire pits

Scargill and Lynk overshadow vital vote

By Donald Macintyre
Labour Editor

Nottinghamshire miners began voting last night in the third and most crucial secret ballot held in the area over the past 18 months.

With the 3,000 South Derbyshire miners and a further 1,000 in the tiny breakaway Durham-based Colliery Trades and Allied Workers' Association, most will vote today on the formation of a Union of Democratic Mineworkers (UDM).

If all goes according to the plans of the breakaway leaders, the new union could be ready by tomorrow and the National Union of Mineworkers, which at present has about 163,000 members, will be 32,000 members the poorer at a stroke.

Despite some valiant efforts by branch officials to prevent their doing so, personalities have inevitably overshadowed the conflict.

Last month's Central Television confrontation between Mr Arthur Scargill, the NUM president, and Mr Roy Lynk, the Nottinghamshire miners' secretary, has been endlessly dissected in the public houses and welfare of Nottinghamshire pit villages, and even put on video by some local activists.

The miners' president looms large as the main target of the campaign material - the latest sticker reads: "Don't let Arthur cut your ballots off - coming out of the area headquarters at Mansfield."

The anti-Scargill broadsides find fertile ground among miners with vivid memories of the mass pickets of March and April 1984 which they believe the NUM president alone had the power to call off had he wanted to.

But beyond the personalities there are real principles at stake on both sides.

The first, on the breakaway side, is the miners' loyalty to the leaders who stood by them as they continued to work



Mr Scargill (left) and Mr Lynk, struggling for the miners' hearts and minds.

throughout the year-long coal strike.

The second is the NUM's new rule book, rejected last June by a 77 per cent majority of Nottinghamshire miners, approved by the union's national conference in July and regarded by many Nottinghamshire miners as being in direct conflict with the democratic federalist traditions of the NUM.

By contrast, the proposed UDM has ballots as its cornerstone, not only for calling strikes but also for periodic re-election of the present as well as of future officials.

The proposed UDM rule book is also the first of any union explicitly to insist that picketing must be lawful within the meaning of the Employment Acts, 1980 and 1982.

On the side of the NUM however, the principle being pressed is that of the trade union unity in the face of what loyalists insist could be a potentially bleak future for the industry, even in Nottinghamshire.

"We believe the National Coal Board are holding back until after the ballot", Mr David Cope, the branch secretary at Sherwood says, "and then we'll be in for a hiding."

Mr Cope argues that the relatively short life of Sherwood's highly productive 10ft

scam and increasing subsidence costs make the pit, and others in Nottinghamshire, vulnerable in a way that only a united national union can deal with.

If the ballot fulfils the expectations of both sides and returns a "yes" vote, Mr Cope will remain in the NUM, which hopes to retain up to 7,500 members and which will base its recruitment on an initially reduced contribution rate of 70p.

Some board executives are apprehensive about the prospect of two unions operating a single pit. Nottinghamshire leaders insist that pay rises negotiated by the UDM will be for their members; the NUM that it will be impossible to discriminate between men working at the same face.

Mr Cope sees a gloomy future if the UDM ballot returns a "yes" vote. Convinced that privatization will follow if a Conservative government is returned for a third time, he says: "Maybe the union will reunite in a few years, but by that time it will be too late."

Mr Cope, however, is swimming against the current. Feeling is typified by Mr Alan Giles, an NUM member at Clipstone, one of the "big hitter" collieries of north Nottinghamshire.

"Look at him, he's got a Rover", Mr Giles says, pointing at his union branch secretary in the smart, 3D-wallpaper-clad Whitegates public house in the village.

"Arthur Scargill's living in the age of the cloth cap and the greyhound on a piece of string, but the world's gone beyond that. The miners here have got washing machines, fitted carpets, and two televisions in their houses. Thirty years ago you couldn't call your soul your own, but all that's changed now."

Against that background, the "new unionism" of Mr Lynk has great appeal.

The populist, and popular, pay claim, emphasizes grievances aired by ordinary miners

in the pit canteens, such as barriers to those under 60 leaving on good severance terms and the lack of bonus pay at holiday times, the recognition that surface workers must be catered for as those on the face decline in numbers proportionately because of mechanization, and the individual ballot vote in contrast to the activist-led branch meeting democracy of the old pre-ballot era.

"The left will get to a branch meeting if there are 10ft snowdrifts outside", Mr Giles said. "Our lads will just look outside and put another egg in the pan."

Mr Giles will vote for the new union today. He is a vigorous and persistent critic of Mr Scargill, whom he clearly holds responsible for the split in the miners' ranks. He is also dismissive of the TUC's appeals to stay loyal to the NUM.

Yet Mr Giles is also an active and long-standing Labour Party member, who sits on his general committee in the key marginal constituency of Sherwood.

So, too, does his branch secretary, Mr Alf Hemsley, who, though on strike for the first nine months of the dispute, will also vote for the new union.

Mr Hemsley believes that Mr Neil Kinnock's attack on Mr Scargill in Bournemouth helped to heal some of the political wounds among Labour's supporters in Nottinghamshire. But that will not make any less delicate the task Mr Kinnock will face in retaining the loyalty of Nottinghamshire miners in the face of demands for the UDM to be disaffiliated from the party.

In the meantime, Mr Hemsley says he has, as had Martin Luther King, "a dream" that the union will be united again.

That may not take the 11 years it took George Spencer's union to reunite with the Nottinghamshire miners' association in 1937; but today's ballot may prove only the first step in a long battle for the hearts and minds of British miners.

Tobacco is 'third on danger list'

Doctors rate tobacco as the third most dangerous drug behind heroin and cocaine, ahead of alcohol, glue or cannabis, according to a survey published in the doctors' newspaper, *Pulse*, today.

The survey of 100 family doctors found the numbers of those giving up smoking has increased considerably. Half had smoked at some time but given up.

The overwhelming evidence of smoking's link with lung cancer, heart disease, and other conditions were the key reasons.

Sale Room, page 18

PARLIAMENT OCTOBER 17 1985

Peers clash over price fixing

HOUSE OF LORDS

There were angry exchanges during question time in the House of Lords when peers argued about how much influence the Government had on the level of charges for electricity, gas and water.

Lord Gray of Contin, replying on behalf of the Government to a question from Lord Grimond (L), said: these charges are a matter for the industries concerned. In setting prices, they must take account of the cost of supply as well as the financial framework agreed with the Government.

Lady Burton of Coventry (SDP): It is not correct to say the question of raising charges was the responsibility of the industries concerned. Over the past 18 months gas, electricity and water charges were raised on the insistence of the Government and against all the wishes of those industries.

Lord Gray: In real terms, the price of gas is still about the same as it was in 1970.

Lady Burton: That is not what I said. They were raised by Government dictat

means of consultation and discussion with the Government and the ultimate decision must obviously be with the industries.

Lord Pagan of Northampton (Lab): Lady Burton has made a statement of fact, that the Government overruled the industries on various occasions when the industries did not wish to raise prices. Is that correct or is she wrong?

Lord Gray: On this occasion, I am afraid she is wrong. (Protests)

Lady Burton: While I may be wrong on Occasions, I was not wrong on that one.

Does he remember Mr Roy Watts fought for weeks about raising rates for the Thames Water Authority? It was only after the Government steamrollered his objections and forced it through Parliament that that was done.

Lord Gray: On the matter of water, I would not argue with her.

Lord Diamond (SDP): He said he would not argue with her. He is capable of a much more generous kind of apology than that.

Lord Gray: I thought I made it clear that on the subject of water I would not argue with her because that is not something that comes within my remit.

If in any way suggested that she was wilfully trying to mislead us, of course I wholly withdraw what I said. I merely wanted to say I wholly disagreed with her and, on energy subjects, I believed she was in error.

Lord Grimond: Now that he has withdrawn his statement on water, Lord Gray: The industries have

State industry prices

will he say the Government will not press other services to raise their charges?

Lord Gray: The Government will continue in its dealings with these services and in its discussions with them as far as prices are concerned exactly as it has done in the past. (Laughter)

Move to protect bus routes rejected

TRANSPORT BILL

A proposal by a Conservative peer to amend the Transport Bill to protect certain subsidised bus routes was rejected in the House of Lords when the Bill was again considered on report.

The amendment to the Bill, which provides for the deregulation of bus services, would have given the Government power, on the application of a local authority, to protect specific bus routes from competition.

The amendment was rejected by 113 votes to 94. Government majority, 10. It provided for the application of special provisions to local services on a particular route if this became necessary to secure better value for money from the expenditure of a local authority on public passenger transport.

On application made by a

relevant authority the minister was empowered to make an order either specifying or authorizing the relevant traffic commissioner to specify times and days at which no local service except an exempt service should have a stopping place.

Lord Monk Bretton (C), moving the amendment said that during the summer the Association of County Councils had maintained its view that there was a need for a reserve power for the protection of subsidised bus routes.

While an order of the kind for which the amendment provided might be an inconvenience to some passengers, no order might well mean no service at all for others.

Lord Nugent of Guildford (C) said certain aspects of the amendment seemed to go much too far. It covered not only rural areas but the whole country and nearly all local authorities had been campaigning flat out against the Bill for the past 18 months. Was it reasonable to expect that none of them would seize the chance the amendment gave them to make an application?

Lord Underhill (Lab) for the Opposition, said the new clause offered the Government a way out if there was a breakdown of any bus service in any area.

Lord Belstead, for the Government, said the amendment would not just be protection for subsidised services but for any services which happened to be registered before deregulation day which was now to be in early November 1986.

HAS KONRAD GONE CRAZY?

He's giving away
2 weeks holiday
for two - FREE!

If you spend £650 or more we will give you a two week holiday for two, worth over £650, completely FREE.

Unbelievable? But true. Whats the catch? None. How do we do it? That's our secret. Is it a raffle? No, everybody spending over £650 gets a two week holiday for two on presentation of this ad. So quick, take advantage of his offer before he regains his sanity.

Konrad Furs, acting as agents, also offer six months' interest-free credit on any item over £500. Written details available.

PRE-SEASON HOLIDAY OFFER NOW ON.
OPEN THIS SUNDAY 11.00-6.30. Mon to Sat 9.00-5.30.

Some examples of the Pre-Season prices at Sloane Street.

	RRP	BARGAIN PRICE
Fur Lined Raincoats	£1,150	£197
Mink Jackets	£1,295	£325
Coyote Jackets	£1,199	£425
Stranded Raccoon Jkts	£1,795	£425

	RRP	BARGAIN PRICE
Mink Coats	£1,695	£525
Silver Fox Jackets	£2,350	£710
Blue Fox Coats	£3,300	£895
Stranded Raccoon Coats	£4,250	£925
Stranded Mink Jackets	£2,800	£995
Silver Fox Coats	£9,999	£2,025
U.S.A. Dark Mink Coats	£4,650	£2,195

...and hundreds more.

Konrad Furs, 42 Sloane St.,
Knightsbridge, London SW1
01-235 2929.

Konrad Furs

All prices and other examples correct at time of going to press. Reduced prices indicate that there are comparable goods which previously offered at a higher price, but not necessarily for 20 consecutive days in the last six months.

T279

Martens tries to resurrect his four-party Belgian coalition

From Jonathan Braude, Brussels

Belgium's outgoing Prime Minister, Mr Wilfried Martens, who has been asked by King Baudouin to form a new Government, announced yesterday that he would try to piece together the same four-party coalition that formed the previous administration. Speaking at his Brussels residence, the Palais de Lampermont, Mr Martens said that his main priority would be to continue the economic adjustment. It has reduced inflation to below 5 per cent and has increased export competitiveness, but has also left Belgium with one of Europe's highest unemployment rates. Sunday's general election, however, gave the coalition parties an increased majority in Parliament. This was more

Leaders of Greek unions dismissed

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Eight Greek trade union leaders were summarily dismissed from the ruling Socialist Party yesterday as Mr Andreas Papandreu, party leader and Prime Minister, struggled to contain the groundswell of opposition to his government's programme of economic austerity.

The dismissals came as more Greek unions decided to join next week's demonstrations and strikes to protest against the Government's stringent measures, which include 15 per cent devaluation, import restrictions, extra taxes, a virtual wage freeze for two years, and lower prices for farmers.

The Socialist-dominated Athens Labour Centre, which brings together all the trade unions in the capital, defied the party and announced it was joining Monday's 24-hour strike called by shopkeepers and 11 Communist labour federations. However, the General Confederation of Workers, the Greek equivalent of the TUC, barely defeated a Communist motion in support of strike action thanks to the deciding vote of its Socialist president.

But seven of the national executive's 25 Socialists broke ranks and supported the call for industrial action. All of them, three members of the party's decision-making Central Committee, were promptly expelled.

The main political reaction against the measures comes from the Socialist trade unionists who fear that the Government's monetarist remedies are causing massive defections of followers to the more militant communist trade unions.

The Government's attempt to tighten discipline within its ranks has been combined with police action to deter profiteering as panic-buying continued this week, with a soaring demand for cars, television and video sets, and other imported durables.

Police raids have so far resulted in the prosecution of 70 merchants for overcharging and hoarding. One of them was arrested for concealing 44 new cars in the hope of selling them later at the new price, roughly one-third more.

The conservative New Democracy Party, agreed by the Government's refusal to hold a Parliamentary debate on the economic crisis announced that it was taking the problem to the people and would stage protest rallies throughout Greece, beginning in Athens on Tuesday.



A squadron of Hunter jets of the Swiss Air Force on a maintenance stop on a rare exercise in eastern Switzerland to train pilots in the use of main roads as airfields.

Zia hails Bill as end to dictatorship

Islamabad (Reuters) - Pakistan's National Assembly has passed a controversial Bill approving President Zia's eight-year martial law regime and paving the way for an end to army rule.

The assembly passed the Bill on Wednesday night after the Government and 35 independent deputies agreed on a compromise which limited some of General Zia's powers and brightened prospects for revival of political parties, which are banned at present.

Yesterday General Zia praised the National Assembly, and defended controversial decisions he has made over the past eight years. The vote was a victory for reason and patriotism, "Pakistan has triumphed. Dictatorship is being buried forever."

While he wanted to name neither winners nor losers, he said: "It is a defeat for those sitting outside (the assembly) and working to sabotage the system."

The Prime Minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, said the Bill's passage paved the way for an end to martial law by the promised deadline of December 31. "God willing, it might be lifted even earlier."

General Zia, who is to leave tomorrow for New York after calling off a visit to West Germany because of uncertainty over the Bill, said that the vote proved correct his decision to amend the suspended 1973 Constitution.

He described the Bill's passage as unanimous, even though between 48 and 66 members missed roll-calls as the house voted clause by clause on the Bill. No negative votes were cast.

The Bill, which now goes to the Senate, granted the regime indemnity over General Zia's 1977 coup which toppled Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, and validated almost all martial law orders he has since issued.

It approved the controversial referendum of December last year, a widely-boycotted vote which General Zia said gave him another five-year mandate, and broadly accepted amendments he issued in March strengthening his powers as president.

● Zia exhortation: The Assembly was also urged by General Zia to work for the implementation of an Islamic system in place of the Western parliamentary set-up, and to adopt measures which would Islamize the country's judicial system, inherited from the British (Hasan Akhtar writes).

Poisoning highlights crime rise

From David Watts Tokyo

In less than a month five Japanese have been killed by poisoned spiked drinks left in roadside vending machines.

Four others have taken the drinks, usually adulterated with either paraquat or insecticide, and survived. Police have no clues to this latest outbreak of anonymous, random crime which appears aimed at society in general rather than at a particular victim.

The irrationality of these and similar incidents underlines the exceptionally high degree of personal safety in Japan. But the country's very stability and success is breeding a steady increase in crime, some of it, like these random poisonings seemingly a protest against such a well-ordered society.

Japanese crime recorded a bigger increase last year than at any time since the immediate post-war period. By the standards of the industrialized countries crime rates are still

remarkably low. But there are signs that high living standards are eroding ethics, and that changing life patterns are making people fear less the consequences of crime. For the typical Tokyo policeman on duty in his neighbourhood police box, the biggest problems are usually no more serious than an occasional stolen bicycle, shepherding people through the warren of streets and pointing drunks in the direction for home.

But petty crime, especially theft and embezzlement, is on the increase nationally, with 30,000 extra cases in 1983, a disturbing statistic in a country where it was unnecessary to lock houses until a few years ago.

In rural areas there is still no need for a key to the front door; but in the anonymous cities things have been changing.

In the rural areas, Japanese family and other relationships are extremely close - everyone

knows everyone else's business. But in the big cities the extended family structure and other constraints have begun to break down. It is possible to commit crime in the anonymity of the city without fear of ostracization.

The style of policing, too, has been changing. The neighbourhood police box, with its close contact with those in the area, is much admired and copied elsewhere in Asia. But in Japan the concept itself has been modified.

In its original form the policemen often lived on the premises or near by. Today the city policemen often commutes from the suburbs in a dark suit just like millions of businessmen.

The policeman's knowledge of his beat often no longer springs from years of living "over the shop", his very knowledge of individuals a deterrent to their committing crime.

US judge orders social work for Defence 'hacker'

From Ivor Davis, Los Angeles

A computer wizard who managed to crack his way into top-secret US Government Defence Department networks has been ordered to perform six hundred hours of community service by a Los Angeles judge.

Ronald Mark Austin, aged 21, of Santa Monica, who goes to the University of California at Los Angeles campus, was convicted in June of 12 felony counts of having penetrated the Advanced Research Projects Agency network with his home computer.

The nuclear physics student, who has been in prison since August, could have received a maximum of six years in jail, but Judge Gordon Ringer said that he would follow the probation recommendations.

In a three-page letter to the court, Austin said: "I have never maintained that my part in the computer break-in was less serious than other crimes, such as drunk driving, in which the offenders don't suffer half as much as I have."

Austin was arrested at home in November 1983, and charged with having penetrated the highly secret computer files which link international research agencies to the US Defence Department.

Russians hit back at UK jibe on socialist culture

From Richard Bassett, Budapest

Britain was singled out for criticism by the Soviet delegation to the European Cultural Forum meeting in Budapest yesterday in a speech markedly hostile to Western ideas of culture.

Mr Pyotr Demichev, Minister of Culture and head of the Soviet delegation, said that the speech by the head of the British delegation, Mr Norman St John-Stevens, on Wednesday was a "revelation".

Mr St John-Stevens, annoyed Soviet officials when he said that Socialist culture did not exist. "There is no capitalist or socialist art; only good or bad art," he said.

Mr Demichev said that this was an amazing revelation from Britain. "For us, Socialist culture has existed for 60 years."

The Warsaw Pact delegates' annoyance with Mr St John-

Stevens's speech, hailed by Western diplomats as a tour de force of eloquent erudition, was apparent earlier in the morning when Hungarian Radio denounced it as an "ideological onslaught on the Soviet Union".

As well as irritation the Soviet delegates, Mr St John-Stevens also upset the Czechoslovaks by making them the butt of one of his more ironic passages.

The Czechoslovak statement had dwelt on the West's "decaying taste": Mr St John-Stevens described this as "a most moving speech, but I would commend to him the Jazz Section of the Union of Musicians in his country which is at present under a cloud", a reference to Prague's suppression in recent months of jazz musicians.

Spectra, page 14

Britain praised for Mexico quake aid

Mexico has expressed the profound gratitude of the nation for the generous, efficient and invaluable help from the British Government, institutions and people, after last month's earthquake.

In a statement issued through the Mexican Embassy

in London, it said: "Starting with the courageous participation of rescue teams together with specialized equipment from Belize, help arrived constantly and many lives were saved through the selfless efforts of the British delegation."

"Special mention is made to British Telecom, who offered a telephone exchange with 900 lines, and to Oxfam, who contributed with equipment."

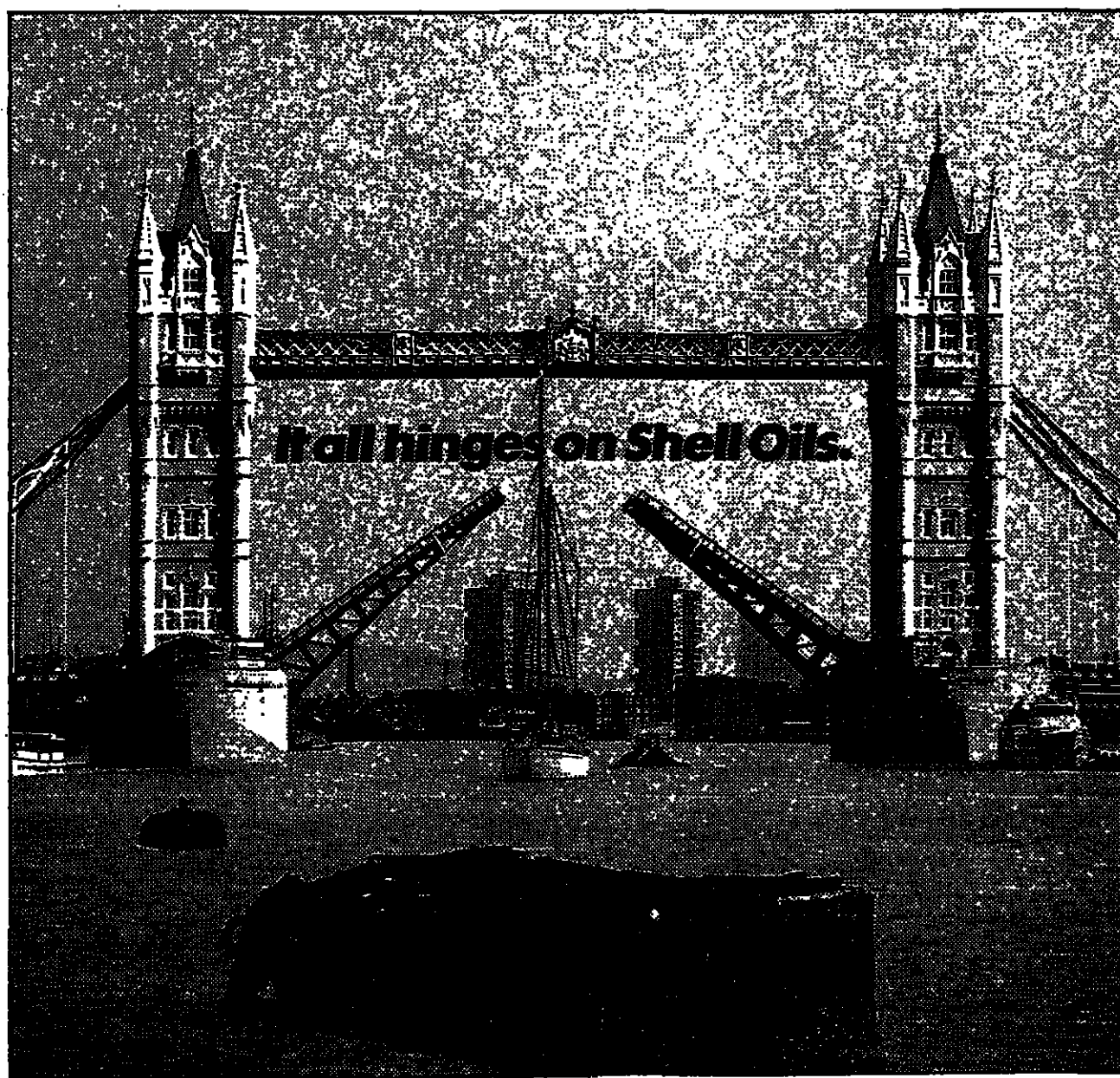
"Special thanks are given to those who offered help which had, regrettably, to be declined," it said.

At Shell Oils we were flattered to be asked to advise on and supply all the lubricants required for the regular raising of Tower Bridge.

Because not only is Tower Bridge one of the most famous landmarks in the world, but at over 90 years of age, its famous bascules are still raised more than 200 times a year.

However, after a faithful 81 years of service it was finally time in 1976 to replace the original machinery with more modern equipment.

Our task was reasonably complicated. The new machinery needed 8 different grades of oil and grease from TALPA 20 and TONNA T220 oils for bearings and gears, to TELLUS 37 for the hydraulics.



We even supplied an oil called FIONA J1000 to lubricate the original steam engines, now only kept turning for the tourist exhibition on the bridge.

We see it as an example of how Shell Oils is always able and willing

to offer expert help and advice, on any aspect of lubrication.

That's why we have set up our new contact service, so that with just a phone call we can arrange all the expert help and advice you could

Tower Bridge. One of four bridges provided absolutely free to the public from funds of the ancient Bridge Houses Estates Trust of the City of London.

possibly want throughout the UK.

You can get a price, place an order, arrange delivery.

Just call your nearest Shell Lubricants Marketing Centre, quoting the reference number shown.

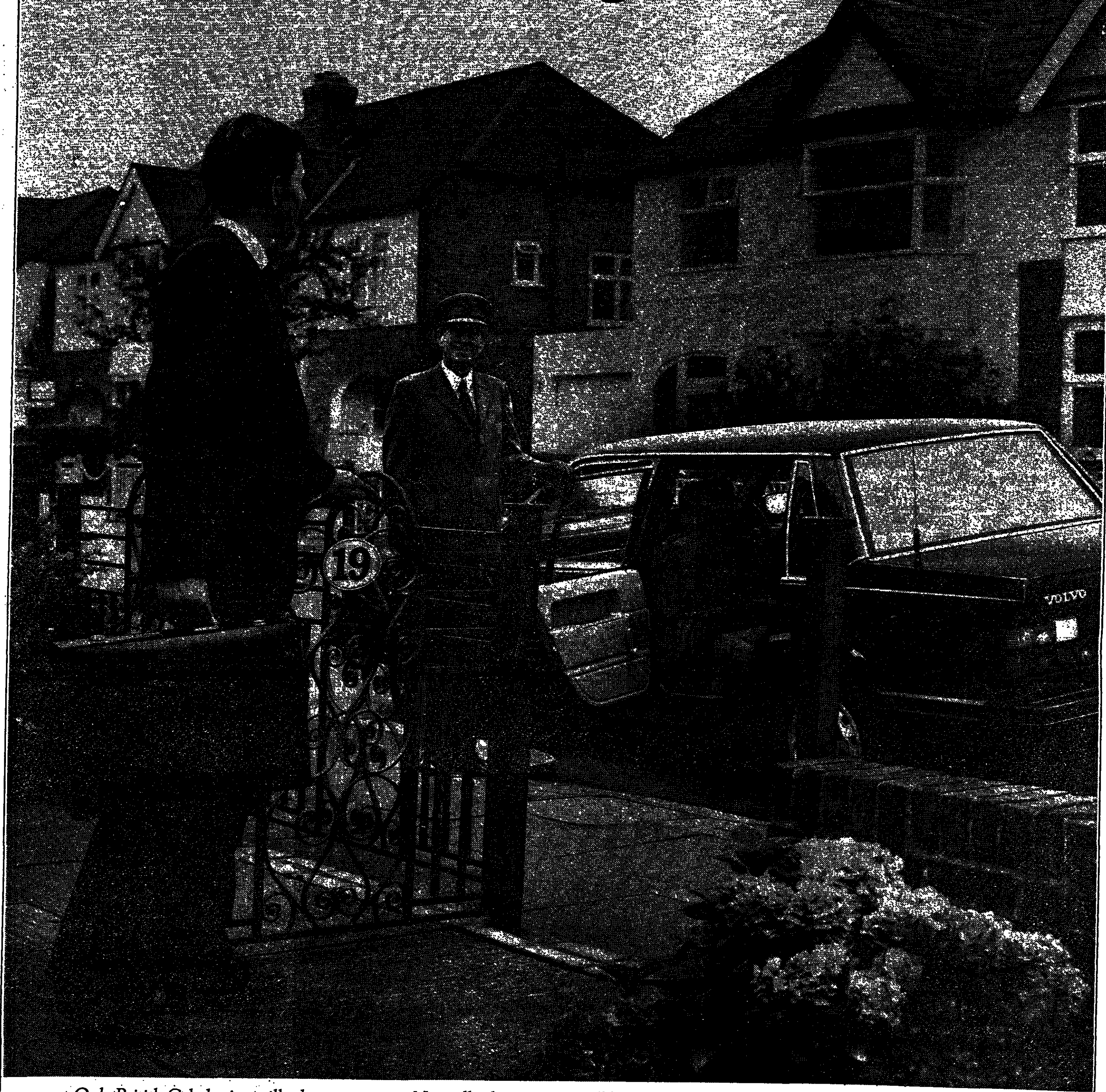
Whether your call concerns heavy or light industry, transport or agriculture, mining or manufacturing - whatever your needs, you'll find you can always trust Shell Oils to deliver.

Shell Oils

Technology you can trust

SHELL LUBRICANTS U.K. LUBRICANTS MARKETING CENTRES
GLASGOW (CA/21) 041-248 6660 • MANCHESTER (CA/22)
061-277 2210 • BIRMINGHAM (CA/23) 021-644 5280
LONDON (CA/24) 01-679 8493 • BELFAST (CA/25) 0232 54151

"British Caledonian's flight to New York is now boarding at Gate 19."



Only British Caledonian will take you to New York and back, door-to-door.

The service is for First and Super Executive passengers, and all the extras are included in the fare.

We'll pick you up from your home or office anywhere within 40 miles of Gatwick.

We'll also pick you up within 40 miles of the airports at Glasgow, Edinburgh, Manchester or Birmingham, just as long as you're connecting with our New York service on a British Caledonian flight. (Or a Brymon Airways flight, in the case of Birmingham.)

If you'd like to be picked up from further afield, we'll be happy to do so for a small excess mileage charge.

Naturally, the transport will be in keeping with British Caledonian's reputation for comfort. (We wouldn't dream of sending just any old car round to your front gate.)

At the New York end there'll be a chauffeur driven limousine to take you anywhere within 40 miles of Manhattan.

Or, if you prefer, you can take the helicopter to a choice of four destinations: East 34th Street, The World Trade Center, Newark or La Guardia.

(That way you'll really get there chop chop.) British Caledonian's New York flights depart Gatwick daily at 11.30, arriving 14.10.

Coming back, they depart JFK at 20.00, arriving 07.40 the following day, with the same

door-to-door service both ends.

If you'd like to know more, call your travel agent. Or if you prefer, just send the coupon.

And within a few days you'll notice a Guide to our New York door-to-door service on your door mat.

To: British Caledonian Airways, FREEPOST, Camberley, Surrey GU15 3BR. Please send me details of your New York door-to-door service.

Mr/Mrs/Miss _____ T14

Position in Company _____

Company Address _____

Postcode _____

British Caledonian
We never forget you have a choice.

* 20 MILES UNTIL NOV 1ST

هكذا من الأحسن

Delay by Foreign Office blamed for loss of £396m bus contract

From Paul Routledge, Bangkok

Britain faces another "Bosporus Bridge" trade scandal after the failure of Leyland Bus to win a £396 million contract for the reorganization of public transport in Bangkok.

Vital documentation clarifying the British offer after talks between Mrs Thatcher and the Thai Prime Minister, General Prem Tinsulanonda, failed to reach Government Ministers here until it was too late.

Leyland Bus managers yesterday complained of Foreign Office "dilatoriness" which they believe contributed to the loss of the world's biggest bus contract, on which the firm was relying heavily to secure long-term jobs.

The criticism was put to Mr Paul Channon, Minister of State at the Department of Trade and Industry, who is attending a conference between the EEC and the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean) at the Hilton Hotel here, but he is understood to have rejected it.

The story of the lost contract goes back to October 4, when

Mrs Thatcher raised it with General Prem during his visit to London. It was known at Whitehall at the time that the Cabinet in Bangkok was divided on the British bid.

There was evidently a "genuine misunderstanding" about signals from Downing Street to General Prem, but an opportunity to clarify it came three days later when he had lunch with Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary.

Leyland had asked for a letter to be given to General Prem giving a transcript of the brief prepared for Mrs Thatcher, which the company felt would dispel objections about the contract raised by Ministry officials in Bangkok, particularly on the local content of the deal and opportunities for counter-trade.

For unexplained reasons, the letter was not delivered and General Prem returned home empty-handed. It took a further week before the "clarification" document reached the Thai government.

It was finally delivered to the Foreign Minister, Air Chief Marshal Siddhi Savetsila at 7pm, only hours before a crucial Cabinet session on Tuesday morning, which threw out the British bid as "too costly".

The Thai Foreign Minister told Bangkok newspapers yesterday that the information had arrived too late to sway the Cabinet.

Leyland Bus executives, who put three years' work into the bid, are privately furious with the Government and particularly the Foreign Office for the delay in the diplomatic process.

But because they do not regard this issue as dead, all that Mr David Goulden, the company's marketing development director for Asean, would say yesterday was: "We feel that the British Government has been very helpful. However, we do regret that information of the British position to the Thai was received by the Foreign Minister at such a late date."

"We are disappointed, but we do not see it as the end of the road. We are still in there, and we will be going back on the matter."

Leyland Bus tendered for the contract to reorganize what is arguably the worst public transport system in South East Asia on the basis of a complete new infrastructure - 4,000 buses, depots and workshops, training schools and management.

It is regarded as a unique project that could give a much needed commercial and psychological fillip. Equally, its loss would be a severe blow to plans in Leyland, Workington and Lowestoft.

Lesson of the Bosporus Bridge

Britain lost the £100m Turkish contract to build a second bridge across the Bosporus to the Japanese largely because of prolonged delays by the British Government in agreeing an aid package for Turkey (Edward Townsend writes).

It was disclosed in May that the Government agreed in September 1984 to pay about £15m in aid to Turkey as well as a large amount of export credit, the contract almost certainly would have been awarded to a consortium led by

Trafalgar House, the shipping and construction group.

By the time a decision was made, however, Japanese interests had made an offer which the Turks found irresistible.

Since then, Whitehall has rethought its position on the granting of aid subsidies in competition for important contracts. A government review concluded, among other things, that Britain should take the lead in offering aid-related packages rather than simply matching other country's terms.

Oslo plans to halt Pretoria oil

Oslo (Reuters) - Nordic foreign ministers met yesterday to discuss how to cut trade with Pretoria. A Norwegian official said that Oslo had begun talks with world shipping powers to try to halt oil tanker movements to South Africa.

An official of the Norwegian Commerce and Shipping Ministry said that his minister, Mr Asbjorn Haubstvedt, was in Athens yesterday meeting his Greek counterpart, Mr George Katsifaris, and would travel to Panama and Liberia later this year.

Mr Haubstvedt was discussing the possibility of a joint move by the world's largest oil tanker fleet owners, which include Greece, Liberia and Panama, to ban their vessels from South African ports, which also has a large fleet, has refused to take unilateral measures to force shipowners to stop the voyages.

The official said there was likely to be considerable opposition to the plan - some African states had rejected participation - but support from Greece, Liberia and Panama would encourage Norway to halt shipments.

Norwegian tanker owners have often avoided publicizing their vessels' journeys to South Africa by registering them in a foreign country. Oslo has now said it might take steps which would result in names of vessels and their owners being published.

The Nordic foreign ministers, from Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Norway and Iceland, were expected to adopt harsh sanctions against Pretoria, and to appeal to the UN Security Council to adopt a full trade embargo.

Noradic trade with South Africa totalled \$694 million (£480 million) last year.

The ministers yesterday sent a telegram to President Botha of South Africa appealing for clemency for the black poet Benjamin Moleiso, who is to hang today for killing a policeman in 1982.

A Norwegian Foreign Ministry spokesman said that the proposed sanctions against South Africa would amount to a virtual trade embargo. It would ban all loans to Pretoria, and restrict Kruggerand imports.

Karpov springs surprise move in comeback bid

From Raymond Keene, Moscow

The seventeenth game of the world chess championship, with Gary Kasparov playing White and Anatoly Karpov, Black, followed game 13 for the first eight moves.

On move nine Karpov produced a new idea, seeking an immediate attack on White's exposed pawn at Q4. Kasparov then sank into prolonged thought over his reply.

Kasparov had arrived slightly early. As in game 11 he refused to make his first move until Karpov had appeared on stage.

The world champion came 90 seconds after the official starting time of 5 pm Moscow time.

Seventeenth game
White Kasparov, Black Karpov
Nimzo-Indian Defence

1 P-Q4 N-K3	2 P-QB4 P-K3
3 N-Q3 B-N5	4 B-N2 N-K5
5 N-Q3 B-N5	6 P-Q3 O-O
7 P-Q2 B-N4	8 P-Q3 O-O
9 O-O	

Moscow arms talks offer formalized

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

The Soviet Union has formally proposed direct negotiations with Britain on nuclear arms reductions.

The formal proposal came in a letter from the Soviet leader, Mr Mikhail Gorbachev, delivered on Monday. He also suggested bilateral disarmament talks with France and Britain in a speech in Paris two weeks ago.

President Mitterrand of France has already rejected the idea. Mrs Thatcher is thought unlikely to reply until she returns to Britain next week from the Commonwealth summit in Nassau and the subsequent meeting in New York of Nato leaders.

Which sources said yesterday that it was unlikely Mrs Thatcher would turn down Mr Gorbachev's proposal as bluntly as had President Mitterrand.

New Zealand attack on Weinberger TV remarks

From A Correspondent, Wellington

Mr Caspar Weinberger, the United States Secretary of Defence, has been accused of trying to bypass the New Zealand Government in the rift between the two countries over visits by US nuclear warships.

Mr Geoffrey Palmer, acting Prime Minister of New Zealand, said yesterday that he believed an interview shown on New Zealand television on Wednesday in which Mr Weinberger threatened an effective end to New Zealand's Asean defence pact with the United States was a further attempt by the US to bypass the New Zealand Government and to speak to the New Zealand people on US defence interests.

"Mr Weinberger in August made a statement that the New Zealand people might halt the Government from passing legislation to ban nuclear warships and that was a clear effort, I thought, to go over the head of the New Zealand Government to speak to the New Zealand people," he said.

"I deplored Mr Weinberger's remarks at the time. It seemed to me that the episode last night was a further effort to do that."

Mr Palmer said that it was becoming increasingly evident that the only thing that would satisfy the US Administration was for New Zealand to completely to abandon its ban on the entry of nuclear warships.

Arguments put up by Mr Weinberger and other US officials against New Zealand's anti-nuclear policy "all amount to a bottom line of having nuclear weapons in New Zealand ports. Well, the New Zealand Government is not going to retreat from that policy and I think that ought to be made clear."

Scientists fear Earth's temperature will rise

From Alan McGregor, Geneva

The global mean temperature could be on the verge of the largest increase in the history of mankind, according to an international scientists' meeting.

They said that the increasing concentration of industrial gases in the atmosphere would mean a temperature rise of 1.5 to 4.5 degrees Centigrade, with an 8m to 55m rise in sea level.

The scientists from about 30 countries were meeting under the auspices of the World Meteorological Organization, the UN Environment Programme and the International Council of Scientific Unions.

They assessed the results of computerized projection based on latest troposphere measure-

Five join Security Council

Ghana, Bulgaria, Congo, Venezuela and the United Arab Emirates were elected yesterday by the General Assembly by a two-year term of the Security Council, replacing Egypt, Ukraine, Burkina Faso, Peru and India (Zpriena Pyarswsky writes).

Ghana won on the third ballot a two-thirds majority

Gaps left in liner passengers' account of hijack ordeal

From Patricia Clough, Genoa

The crew and remaining passengers on the Achille Lauro told their stories yesterday but failed to clear up several mysteries still hanging over the ship's hijacking and the murder of an American passenger.

They had sung, cheered, clapped and thrown streamers towards waiting crowds as the blue-hulled, twin-funnelled liner, festooned with lights and flags, moved slowly into dock at Genoa at 11 pm on Wednesday.

There were tears and many hysterical scenes as they embraced relatives. Only two dark trickles of blood on the near starboard side of the ship where Mr Leon Klinghoffer and his wheelchair had been thrown into the sea, bullet holes in the dining room ceiling and seals on the door of cabin V82, the four hijackers' headquarters, remained to remind them of their ordeal.

The terrorists' claim that they had intended to attack the Israeli port of Ashdod and only decided to hijack the ship when discovered by a crew member, was put into question by one of the liner's officers, Signor Aldo Accardo. "I am not aware that any such thing happened, even though they said so several times during the hijacking," he said. "Nobody on board discovered them."

Passengers and crew members said they knew perfectly well that Mr Klinghoffer had been murdered, even though they had not seen it happen and the fact was not radioed to the world.

"We realized what had happened," Signor Accardo said. "At 3pm on the eighth it all happened. The American was taken out of the lounge where most of the passengers were kept, to the deck at the stern. Then they stopped the barber, Ferruccio Alberti, and a Portuguese waiter, who were going to the toilet, and forced them to throw the body into the sea. No one heard or saw the shooting but the two say there was a lot of blood."

The crew and remaining passengers on the Achille Lauro told their stories yesterday but failed to clear up several mysteries still hanging over the ship's hijacking and the murder of an American passenger.

They had sung, cheered, clapped and thrown streamers towards waiting crowds as the blue-hulled, twin-funnelled liner, festooned with lights and flags, moved slowly into dock at Genoa at 11 pm on Wednesday.

There were tears and many hysterical scenes as they embraced relatives. Only two dark trickles of blood on the near starboard side of the ship where Mr Leon Klinghoffer and his wheelchair had been thrown into the sea, bullet holes in the dining room ceiling and seals on the door of cabin V82, the four hijackers' headquarters, remained to remind them of their ordeal.

The terrorists' claim that they had intended to attack the Israeli port of Ashdod and only decided to hijack the ship when discovered by a crew member, was put into question by one of the liner's officers, Signor Aldo Accardo. "I am not aware that any such thing happened, even though they said so several times during the hijacking," he said. "Nobody on board discovered them."

Passengers and crew members said they knew perfectly well that Mr Klinghoffer had been murdered, even though they had not seen it happen and the fact was not radioed to the world.

"We realized what had happened," Signor Accardo said. "At 3pm on the eighth it all happened. The American was taken out of the lounge where most of the passengers were kept, to the deck at the stern. Then they stopped the barber, Ferruccio Alberti, and a Portuguese waiter, who were going to the toilet, and forced them to throw the body into the sea. No one heard or saw the shooting but the two say there was a lot of blood."

The crew and remaining passengers on the Achille Lauro told their stories yesterday but failed to clear up several mysteries still hanging over the ship's hijacking and the murder of an American passenger.

They had sung, cheered, clapped and thrown streamers towards waiting crowds as the blue-hulled, twin-funnelled liner, festooned with lights and flags, moved slowly into dock at Genoa at 11 pm on Wednesday.

There were tears and many hysterical scenes as they embraced relatives. Only two dark trickles of blood on the near starboard side of the ship where Mr Leon Klinghoffer and his wheelchair had been thrown into the sea, bullet holes in the dining room ceiling and seals on the door of cabin V82, the four hijackers' headquarters, remained to remind them of their ordeal.

The terrorists' claim that they had intended to attack the Israeli port of Ashdod and only decided to hijack the ship when discovered by a crew member, was put into question by one of the liner's officers, Signor Aldo Accardo. "I am not aware that any such thing happened, even though they said so several times during the hijacking," he said. "Nobody on board discovered them."

Passengers and crew members said they knew perfectly well that Mr Klinghoffer had been murdered, even though they had not seen it happen and the fact was not radioed to the world.

"We realized what had happened," Signor Accardo said. "At 3pm on the eighth it all happened. The American was taken out of the lounge where most of the passengers were kept, to the deck at the stern. Then they stopped the barber, Ferruccio Alberti, and a Portuguese waiter, who were going to the toilet, and forced them to throw the body into the sea. No one heard or saw the shooting but the two say there was a lot of blood."

Muslim suicide bombers blow pro-Israel TV station off the air

From Robert Fisk, Beirut

The pro-Israel television and radio station founded by the late renegade Major Saad Haddad more than five years ago was literally blasted off the air yesterday.

Two Lebanese Muslim suicide bombers killed themselves, a Christian Lebanese militiaman and a radio technician when they stormed into the broadcasting offices near Khiam in southern Lebanon and set off 220lb of explosives strapped to their backs.

The station is supposed to be guarded by members of Israel's proxy "South Lebanon Army" militia only two miles from the Israeli frontier, but one militiaman was reported to have been killed by the bombers before they ran into the building and blew themselves up, bringing the roof and the ground. It was the thirteenth suicide attack of its kind since mid-June.

On several occasions Major Haddad and his colleagues used transmissions to threaten UN troops and Muslim villages north of the Israeli border, claiming that Palestinian guerrillas were sheltering in the territory to the north.

The broadcasts, interlarded with many Pat Boone songs, therefore acquired an ominous quality for Muslims in the south of the country. Several times warnings over the station's transmitters were followed by shellfire from militia and Israeli artillery.

The suicide attack took place in the early hours of yesterday morning and there was still

Poles close to restoring link with Israel

From Roger Boyes, Warsaw

Poland and Israel are on the brink of establishing semi-diplomatic relations in a move that should give the near-Kremlin leadership an important foothold in the Middle East, according to sources in Warsaw and Tel Aviv.

Mr Yitzhak Shamir, the Israeli Foreign Minister, is reported to have told Israeli parliamentarians that talks have reached an advanced stage on opening liaison bureaux in Poland and Israel,

The two men were not on the ship yesterday and were thought to have been flown to Rome to help identify Mr Klinghoffer's body.

Meanwhile the captain, Signor Gerardo de Rossi, failed to explain fully why he had declared on the ship's radio that there were no casualties when he had already been told that one man had been killed.

Amid scenes of indescribable chaos in the ship's elegant "Tapestry Lounge" after its arrival, he told reporters: "I was told by the terrorists that the American had been killed when they gave me his passport, saying: 'That is one'. But I was not certain. I did not see it. I did not hear shots. I had not spoken to the other passengers on board who saw something."

But later he said that he had thought it opportune to believe everything the terrorists said.

The chief engineer, Signor Lucio Muro, said he was forced to provide 20 to 30 litre cans full of petrol which were placed around the passengers. The terrorists kept a hand grenade with the pin drawn ready to blow them up at a moment's notice.

The magistrates are examining a request from the American Federal Bureau of Investigation to question witnesses. Two FBI investigation teams are reported to be in Italy working on the case.

The captain said the hijacking began for him when his deputy, Signor Giovanni Massi, burst into his cabin saying there were terrorists on board. He rushed towards the stern and heard bursts of machine-gun fire and a voice on the loudspeaker calling him urgently to the bridge.

There he found two men with machine-guns who said they were Palestinians and that there were 20 of them on board. "I had to believe them. I thought it opportune to believe everything they said."

The chief engineer, Signor Lucio Muro, said he was forced to provide 20 to 30 litre cans full of petrol which were placed around the passengers. The terrorists kept a hand grenade with the pin drawn ready to blow them up at a moment's notice.

The magistrates are examining a request from the American Federal Bureau of Investigation to question witnesses. Two FBI investigation teams are reported to be in Italy working on the case.

The captain said the hijacking began for him when his deputy, Signor Giovanni Massi, burst into his cabin saying there were terrorists on board. He rushed towards the stern and heard bursts of machine-gun fire and a voice on the loudspeaker calling him urgently to the bridge.

There he found two men with machine-guns who said they were Palestinians and that there were 20 of them on board. "I had to believe them. I thought it opportune to believe everything they said."

Caretaker role for outgoing Craxi

From John Earle, Rome

Signor Bettino Craxi, Prime Minister of Italy, yesterday submitted to President Francesco Cossiga the resignation of his five-party coalition after Republican ministers withdrew in disagreement over the Government's refusal to arrest Mr Abu Abbas of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The President asked Signor Craxi to remain in office as caretaker while he has consultations this weekend about appointing a successor.

The Government, consisting of Christian Democrats, Signor Craxi's own Socialists, Republicans, Social Democrats and Liberals, took office in August 1983, and gave Italy a welcome period of stability with its longest administration for nearly 20 years.

If Signor Craxi had remained until November 29 he would have outlasted the post-war record of 833 days of the late Signor Aldo Moro.

Signor Craxi was received by Signor Cossiga after making a statement on the Achille Lauro hijacking in the Chamber of Deputies, and on its aftermath, including the US forcing down of an Egyptian airliner carrying the four hijackers and Mr Abbas, and the Italian refusal to hold Mr Abbas for extradition to the United States.

The Prime Minister originally wanted a debate in the chamber on his statement, possibly followed by a vote, but yielded to pressure from the Christian Democrats, the largest party, on the grounds that it would only exacerbate feelings and make more difficult the formation of the next coalition.

Signor Ciriaco De Mita, the Christian Democrat Secretary, sees no alternative to the present five-party formula, unless there is a general election. Opposition members also called for a debate, but the Communist speaker, Signora Nilde Iotti, responded to the majority wishes by suspending the sitting.

● WASHINGTON: Mr Craxi's resignation and harsh criticism of the United States could not have come at a worse time for President Reagan (Christopher Thomas writes).

Embarrassed White House officials hid behind the diplomatic nicety of not commenting on the internal affairs of an allied country, but they were clearly acutely disappointed at the break-up of Mr Craxi's Government.

The US is confident that whatever the complexion of the next Italian Government, it will go ahead with deployment of American cruise missiles in Sicily. The US has gone out of its way lately to emphasize the importance it attaches to maintaining a long-term close relationship with Italy.

Gaps left in liner passengers' account of hijack ordeal

From Patricia Clough, Genoa

The crew and remaining passengers on the Achille Lauro told their stories yesterday but failed to clear up several mysteries still hanging over the ship's hijacking and the murder of an American passenger.

They had sung, cheered, clapped and thrown streamers towards waiting crowds as the blue-hulled, twin-funnelled liner, festooned with lights and flags, moved slowly into dock at Genoa at 11 pm on Wednesday.

There were tears and many hysterical scenes as they embraced relatives. Only two dark trickles of blood on the near starboard side of the ship where Mr Leon Klinghoffer and his wheelchair had been thrown into the sea, bullet holes in the dining room ceiling and seals on the door of cabin V82, the four hijackers' headquarters, remained to remind them of their ordeal.

The terrorists' claim that they had intended to attack the Israeli port of Ashdod and only decided to hijack the ship when discovered by a crew member, was put into question by one of the liner's officers, Signor Aldo Accardo. "I am not aware that any such thing happened, even though they said so several times during the hijacking," he said. "Nobody on board discovered them."

Passengers and crew members said they knew perfectly well that Mr Klinghoffer had been murdered, even though they had not seen it happen and the fact was not radioed to the world.

"We realized what had happened," Signor Accardo said. "At 3pm on the eighth it all happened. The American was taken out of the lounge where most of the passengers were kept, to the deck at the stern. Then they stopped the barber, Ferruccio Alberti, and a Portuguese waiter, who were going to the toilet, and forced them to throw the body into the sea. No one heard or saw the shooting but the two say there was a lot of blood."

The chief engineer, Signor Lucio Muro, said he was forced to provide 20 to 30 litre cans full of petrol which were placed around the passengers. The terrorists kept a hand grenade with the pin drawn ready to blow them up at a moment's notice.

The magistrates are examining a request from the American Federal Bureau of Investigation to question witnesses. Two FBI investigation teams are reported to be in Italy working on the case.

The captain said the hijacking began for him when his deputy, Signor Giovanni Massi, burst into his cabin saying there were terrorists on board. He rushed towards the stern and heard bursts of machine-gun fire and a voice on the loudspeaker calling him urgently to the bridge.

There he found two men with machine-guns who said they were Palestinians and that there were 20 of them on board. "I had to believe them. I thought it opportune to believe everything they said."

The chief engineer, Signor Lucio Muro, said he was forced to provide 20 to 30 litre cans full of petrol which were placed around the passengers. The terrorists kept a hand grenade with the pin drawn ready to blow them up at a moment's notice.

The magistrates are examining a request from the American Federal Bureau of Investigation to question witnesses. Two FBI investigation teams are reported to be in Italy working on the case.

The captain said the hijacking began for him when his deputy, Signor Giovanni Massi, burst into his cabin saying there were terrorists on board. He rushed towards the stern and heard bursts of machine-gun fire and a voice on the loudspeaker calling him urgently to the bridge.

There he found two men with machine-guns who said they were Palestinians and that there were 20 of them on board. "I had to believe them. I thought it opportune to believe everything they said."

Heathrow noise case for Europe

Caretaker role for outgoing Craxi

From John Earle, Rome

Signor Bettino Craxi, Prime Minister of Italy, yesterday submitted to President Francesco Cossiga the resignation of his five-party coalition after Republican ministers withdrew in disagreement over the Government's refusal to arrest Mr Abu Abbas of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The President asked Signor Craxi to remain in office as caretaker while he has consultations this weekend about appointing a successor.

The Government, consisting of Christian Democrats, Signor Craxi's own Socialists, Republicans, Social Democrats and Liberals, took office in August 1983, and gave Italy a welcome period of stability with its longest administration for nearly 20 years.

If Signor Craxi had remained until November 29 he would have outlasted the post-war record of 833 days of the late Signor Aldo Moro.

Signor Craxi was received by Signor Cossiga after making a statement on the Achille Lauro hijacking in the Chamber of Deputies, and on its aftermath, including the US forcing down of an Egyptian airliner carrying the four hijackers and Mr Abbas, and the Italian refusal to hold Mr Abbas for extradition to the United States.

The Prime Minister originally wanted a debate in the chamber on his statement, possibly followed by a vote, but yielded to pressure from the Christian Democrats, the largest party, on the grounds that it would only exacerbate feelings and make more difficult the formation of the next coalition.

Signor Ciriaco De Mita, the Christian Democrat Secretary, sees no alternative to the present five-party formula, unless there is a general election. Opposition members also called for a debate, but the Communist speaker, Signora Nilde Iotti, responded to the majority wishes by suspending the sitting.

● WASHINGTON: Mr Craxi's resignation and harsh criticism of the United States could not have come at a worse time for President Reagan (Christopher Thomas writes).

Embarrassed White House officials hid behind the diplomatic nicety of not commenting on the internal affairs of an allied country, but they were clearly acutely disappointed at the break-up of Mr Craxi's Government.

The US is confident that whatever the complexion of the next Italian Government, it will go ahead with deployment of American cruise missiles in Sicily. The US has gone out of its way lately to emphasize the importance it attaches to maintaining a long-term close relationship with Italy.

Heathrow noise case for Europe

From John Earle, Rome

Signor Bettino Craxi, Prime Minister of Italy, yesterday submitted to President Francesco Cossiga the resignation of his five-party coalition after Republican ministers withdrew in disagreement over the Government's refusal to arrest Mr Abu Abbas of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The President asked Signor Craxi to remain in office as caretaker while he has consultations this weekend about appointing a successor.

The Government, consisting of Christian Democrats, Signor Craxi's own Socialists, Republicans, Social Democrats and Liberals, took office in August 1983, and gave Italy a welcome period of stability with its longest administration for nearly 20 years.

If Signor Craxi had remained until November 29 he would have outlasted the post-war record of 833 days of the late Signor Aldo Moro.

Signor Craxi was received by Signor Cossiga after making a statement on the Achille Lauro hijacking in the Chamber of Deputies, and on its aftermath, including the US forcing down of an Egyptian airliner carrying the four hijackers and Mr Abbas, and the Italian refusal to hold Mr Abbas for extradition to the United States.

The Prime Minister originally wanted a debate in the chamber on his statement, possibly followed by a vote, but yielded to pressure from the Christian Democrats, the largest party, on the grounds that it would only exacerbate feelings and make more difficult the formation of the next coalition.

Signor Ciriaco De Mita, the Christian Democrat Secretary, sees no alternative to the present five-party formula, unless there is a general election. Opposition members also called for a debate, but the Communist speaker, Signora Nilde Iotti, responded to the majority wishes by suspending the sitting.

● WASHINGTON: Mr Craxi's resignation and harsh criticism of the United States could not have come at a worse time for President Reagan (Christopher Thomas writes).

Embarrassed White House officials hid behind the diplomatic nicety of not commenting on the internal affairs of an allied country, but they were clearly acutely disappointed at the break-up of Mr Craxi's Government.

The US is confident that whatever the complexion of the next Italian Government, it will go ahead with deployment of American cruise missiles in Sicily. The US has gone out of its way lately to emphasize the importance it attaches to maintaining a long-term close relationship with Italy.

Signor Bettino Craxi, Prime Minister of Italy, yesterday submitted to President Francesco Cossiga the resignation of his five-party coalition after Republican ministers withdrew in disagreement over the Government's refusal to arrest Mr Abu Abbas of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The President asked Signor Craxi to remain in office as caretaker while he has consultations this weekend about appointing a successor.

The Government, consisting of Christian Democrats, Signor Craxi's own Socialists, Republicans, Social Democrats and Liberals, took office in August 1983, and gave Italy a welcome period of stability with its longest administration for nearly 20 years.

If Signor Craxi had remained until November 29 he would have outlasted the post-war record of 833 days of the late Signor Aldo Moro.

Signor Craxi was received by Signor Cossiga after making a statement on the Achille Lauro hijacking in the Chamber of Deputies, and on its aftermath, including the US forcing down of an Egyptian airliner carrying the four hijackers and Mr Abbas, and the Italian refusal to hold Mr Abbas for extradition to the United States.

The Prime Minister originally wanted a debate in the chamber on his statement, possibly followed by a vote, but yielded to pressure from the Christian Democrats, the largest party, on the grounds that it would only exacerbate feelings and make more difficult the formation of the next coalition.

Signor Ciriaco De Mita, the Christian Democrat Secretary, sees no alternative to the present five-party formula, unless there is a general election. Opposition members also called for a debate, but the Communist speaker, Signora Nilde Iotti, responded to the majority wishes by suspending the sitting.

● WASHINGTON: Mr Craxi's resignation and harsh criticism of the United States could not have come at a worse time for President Reagan (Christopher Thomas writes).

Embarrassed White House officials hid behind the diplomatic nicety of not commenting on the internal affairs of an allied country, but they were clearly acutely disappointed at the break-up of Mr Craxi's Government.

The US is confident that whatever the complexion of the next Italian Government, it will go ahead with deployment of American cruise missiles in Sicily. The US has gone out of its way lately to emphasize the importance it attaches to maintaining a long-term close relationship with Italy.

Anti-terror moves cloud peace hopes

From Christopher Thomas, Washington

President Reagan and Mr Shimon Peres, the Israeli Prime Minister, met yesterday in the wake of the Achille Lauro affair to explore the options for advancing peace in the Middle East.

Both leaders have been removed by recent successes against terrorism. But the Israeli raid on the headquarters of the Palestine Liberation Organization near Tunis and the American capture of four Palestinian terrorists who hijacked the Italian cruise liner have cast gloom in Washington about prospects for the stalled peace process.

Mr Peres said on arrival at Andrews Air Force Base on Wednesday night "our agenda will include ways and means to remove the threat of terrorism from innocent people and from the momentum for peace." The agenda would also include the issue of Soviet Jewry, and economic matters.

President Reagan assured him that the United States would not let Jordanian-Palestinian delegation, as proposed by King Hussein of Jordan, unless it led to early direct talks between Jordan and Israel, and did not include PLO members.

Brian's cancellation of a meeting with two PLO representatives in London this week has been warmly welcomed in Washington, especially since one of the two had refused to accept a draft statement renouncing violence and explicitly accepting Israel's right to exist.

Protest ship repaired

Papeete (Reuters) - Mechanics have effected temporary repairs to a proven generator on the protest ship Greenpeace which would "in principle" allow the ship to leave Polynesia.

But a spokesman said Greenpeace was waiting off Tahiti in the hope of receiving spare parts for a complete repair.

Mission over

Manila (Reuters) - Senator Paul Laxalt, President Reagan's special envoy, left Manila after telling President Marcos of US concerns for the future of his government amid growing communist insurgency in the Philippines as well as political and economic stagnation.

Leaders jailed

Santiago (AFP) - The appeals court here upheld the jailing of 10 labour leaders accused of fomenting resistance to Chile's military regime by organizing protests in which security forces killed 10 people.

Army terror

Cagayan de Oro, Philippines (Reuters) - The head of a military team investigating the murder of 14 journalists in the Philippines said soldiers were involved in most of the killings.

Heathrow noise case for Europe

Strasbourg - A Middlesex man who claims the noise at Heathrow airport is causing him intolerable suffering has won a decision to have his case reviewed by the European Commission of Human Rights (Our Own Correspondent writes).

Mr Frederick Bagg, aged 69, a market gardener who lives at Spout Lane at the end of Heathrow's southern runway, is claiming before the Strasbourg Commission that he is a victim of "intolerable, unjustifiable and unnecessary aircraft noise".

He charges the British Government with violation of his right to peaceful enjoyment of his possessions and the right to privacy. He claims his efforts to sell the property have been thwarted because of the noise.

The Government argue that noise is an inevitable consequence of running an airport and that all practicable measures have been taken to minimize the effect of the noise on the neighbouring population.

The Commission found Mr Bagg's case admissible under the European Convention of Human Rights and will begin taking evidence.

Duarte daughter may be freed

San Salvador (AFP) - Guerrillas holding a kidnapped daughter of President Napoleon Duarte of El Salvador have promised to free her this week, the auxiliary archbishop of San Salvador said here.

Monsieur Gregorio Rosa Chavez said that five leaders of the guerrilla Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front had promised Archbishop Arturo Rivera Damas at a secret meeting in a guerrilla-controlled area to free Ines Guadalupe Duarte Duran, aged 35, in the next few days.

Biko doctor struck off

Pretoria (Reuters) - Dr Benjamin Tucker, who treated the black consciousness leader Steve Biko just before he died in police custody in 1977, has been struck off the South African medical roll after being found guilty of disgraceful conduct.

The South African Medical and Dental Council overruled an investigating committee's recommendation that Dr Tucker be suspended for three months and struck him off the roll permanently.

Cautionary tale of Doe v Doe

Monrovia (AFP) - Anyone spreading "lies and rumours" about the winners of Tuesday's general election in Liberia before the results are announced will be prosecuted, the justice ministry said.

The warning was issued as unconfirmed reports said that Mr Jackson Doe, of the opposition Liberia Action Party, was leading other presidential candidates, including head of state, Mr Samuel Doe (no relation), in the count.

Protest ship repaired

Papeete (Reuters) - Mechanics have effected temporary repairs to a proven generator on the protest ship Greenpeace which would "in principle" allow the ship to leave Polynesia.

But a spokesman said Greenpeace was waiting off Tahiti in the hope of receiving spare parts for a complete repair.

Mission over

Manila (Reuters) - Senator Paul Laxalt, President Reagan's special envoy, left Manila after telling President Marcos of US concerns for the future of his government amid growing communist insurgency in the Philippines as well as political and economic stagnation.

Leaders jailed

Santiago (AFP) - The appeals court here upheld the jailing of 10 labour leaders accused of fomenting resistance to Chile's military regime by organizing protests in which security forces killed 10 people.

Army terror

Cagayan de Oro, Philippines (Reuters) - The head of a military team investigating the murder of 14 journalists in the Philippines said soldiers were involved in most of the killings.

No-go forests

Colombo (AP) - Forest reserves in Sri Lanka have been declared "prohibited zones" in an effort to stop Tamil separatist guerrillas from using them as training camps and hideouts.

Party fall-out

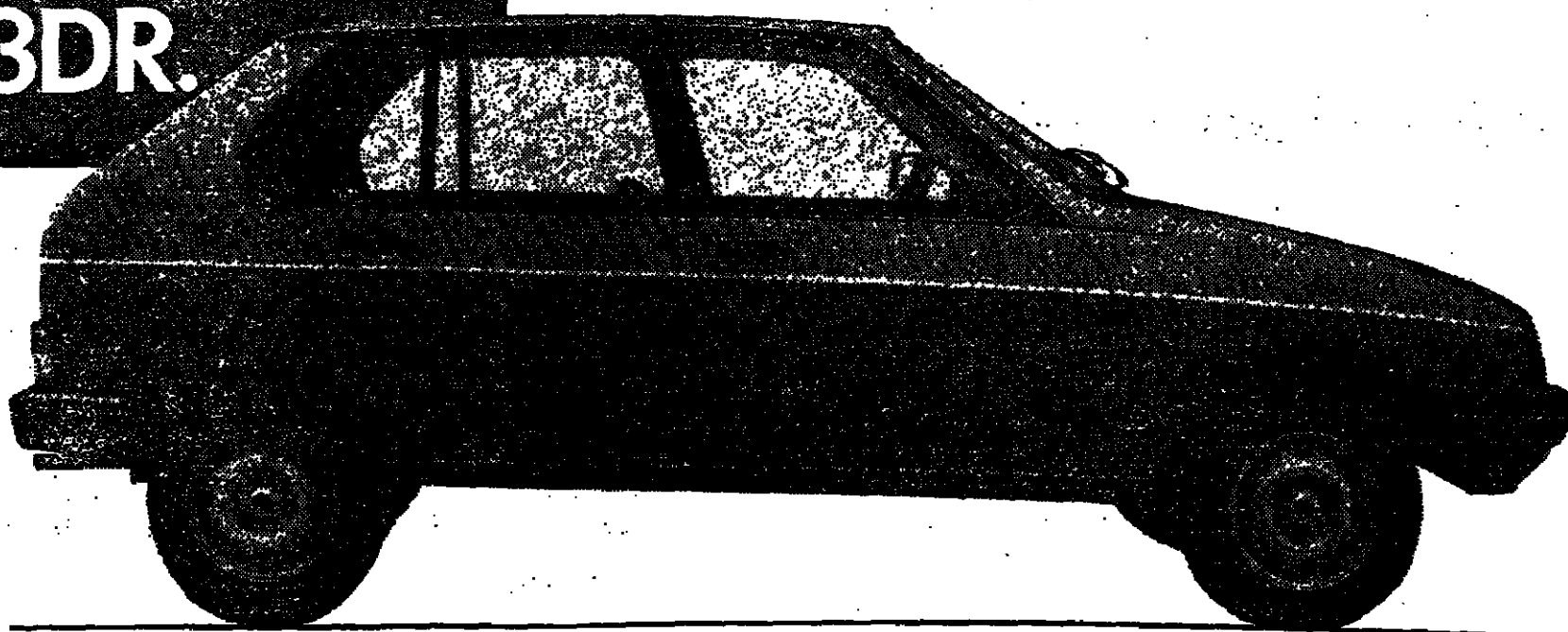
East Berlin (Reuters) - The East German Communist Party has expelled 3,787 of its 2.2 million members following ideological

FOR 1986 CITROËN NOW OFFER YOU FIVE TIMES LESS.

**£240 LESS THAN THE
NOVA 1.0 3DR.**

A great little all rounder now with a highly efficient and economical 954cc 4-cylinder engine which gives a frugal 51mpg at a constant 56mph.

THE NEW CITROËN VISA 10E £3,894.

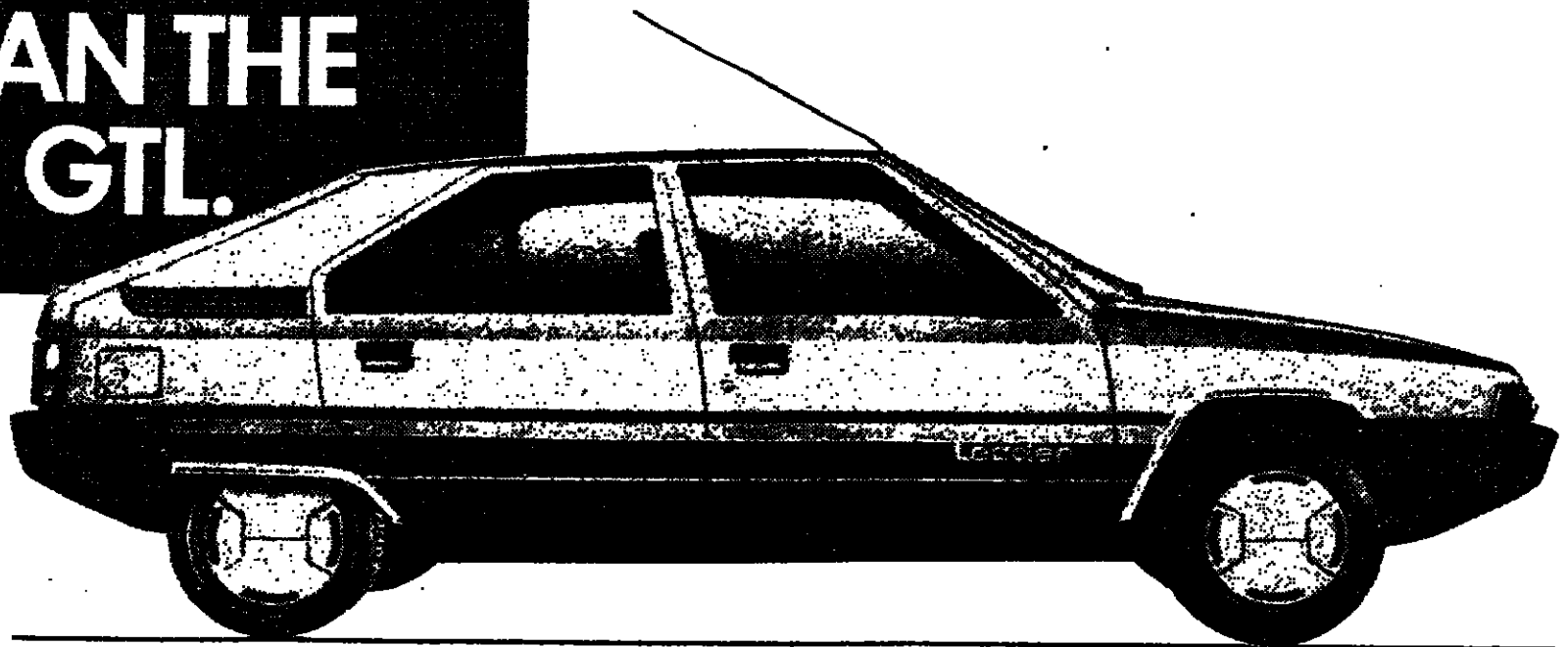


هكزامن الأصيل

**£595 LESS THAN THE
RENAULT 11 GTL.**

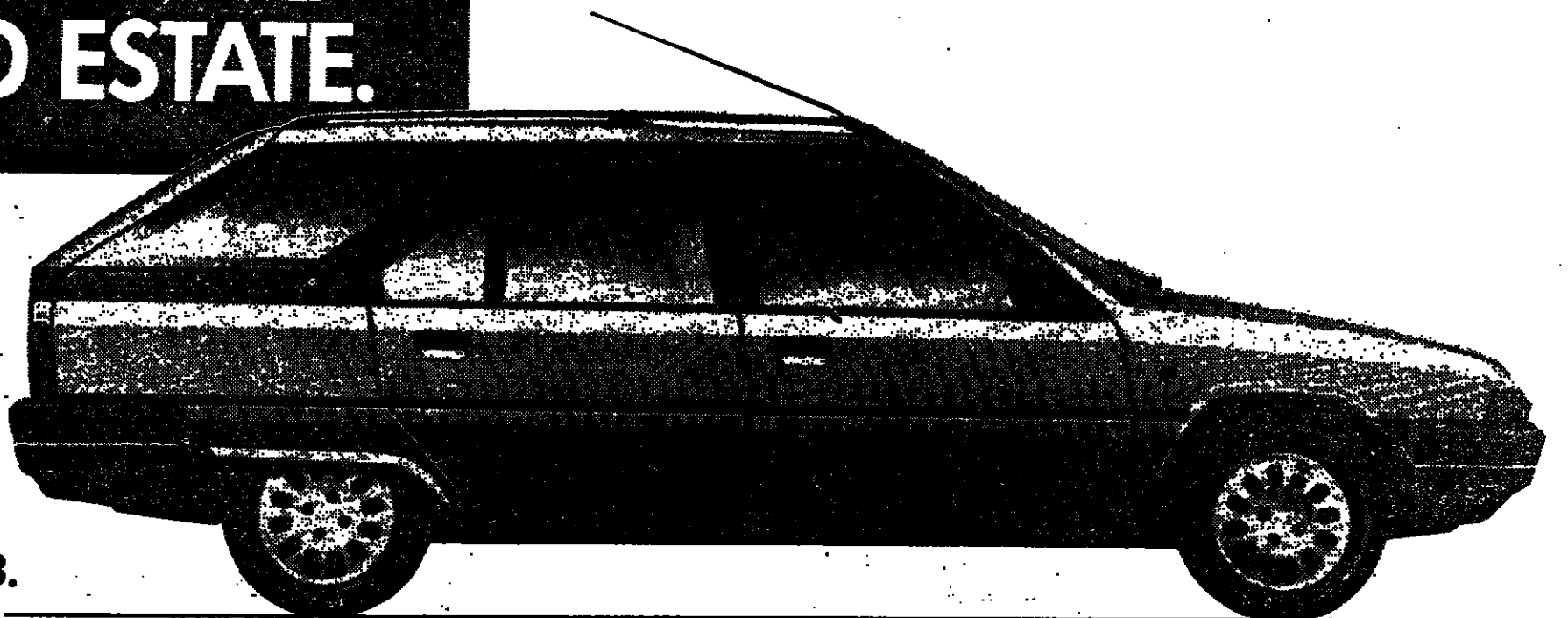
The stylish 5-speed BX Leader has reclining front seats with headrests, rear seat belts, three speakers, a laminated windscreen and a heated rear screen all as standard. (Available in November).

THE NEW CITROËN BX LEADER £5,350.

**£402 LESS THAN THE
CAVALIER 1.6 LD ESTATE.**

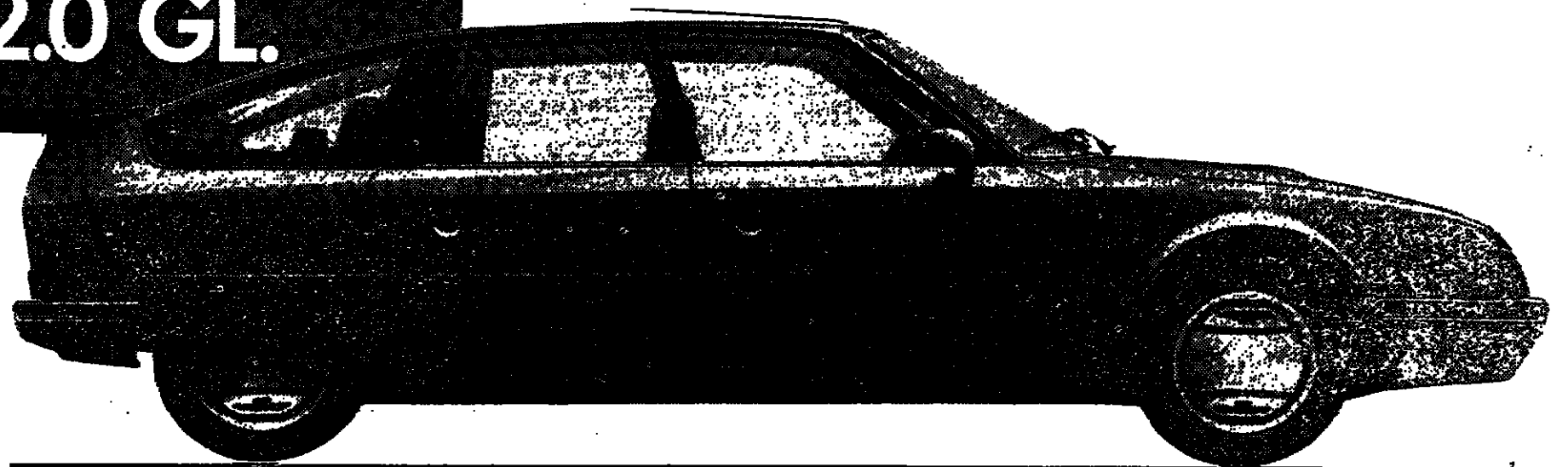
All 3 versions of the new Estate – the BX16 RS (1580cc), the BX19 TRS (1905cc) and the BX19 RD (1905cc diesel) – have the unique Citroën self-levelling suspension which compensates automatically for any load.

THE NEW CITROËN BX19RD ESTATE £7,663.

**£743 LESS THAN THE
GRANADA 2.0 GL.**

Aerodynamically restyled with wrap-around polypropylene bumpers. A sumptuous new interior gives even greater comfort. ABS braking comes as standard on the GTi Turbo model.

THE NEW CITROËN CX20RE £8,453.

**£898 LESS THAN THE
VOLVO 740 GLE AUTO.**

Despite their huge capacity, the new restyled CX Safaris reach impressive top speeds. 118mph for the standard automatic version, 121mph for the manual and 106mph for the diesel.

THE NEW CITROËN CX25TRI SAFARI £11,722.

**CITROËN**

PRICES CORRECT AT TIME OF GOING TO PRESS. CITROËN PRICES INCLUDE CAR TAX, VAT, FRONT AND REAR SEAT BELTS. REAR HEAD RESTRAINTS ON BX LEADER EXTRA. DELIVERY AND NUMBER PLATES EXTRA. OFFICIAL GOVT. FUEL FIGS VISA 10E: 41.5MPG (6.8L/100KM); CONSTANT 56MPH 51.4MPG (5.5L/100KM) CONSTANT 75MPH 37.2MPG (7.6L/100KM). SEE YELLOW PAGES FOR YOUR NEAREST DEALER. CITROËN CARS LTD., MILL STREET, SLOUGH, SL2 5DE. TEL: SLOUGH 23808.

Dilemma for German TUC

Orderly Week of Action

From Frank Johnson
Bonn

West Germany's TUC - the trade union federation DGB - since Monday has been conducting what it calls "a Week of Action" in protest at unemployment.

The DGB's wish to be effective seems to have run up against its much more longstanding wish to be responsible. The "Week of Action" consists of leaflets, discussion groups at the workplace about causes of unemployment and more appearances on television than usual by union leaders, who in this country do not look or sound markedly different from managers and ministers.

But trains and buses have run with their usual punctuality, cleanliness and efficiency. Productivity has probably not declined in the factories, despite the discussion groups. There have been no stoppages or disruptions.

West German unionism still

has no important leaders manifestly against "the system". It is interested solely in full employment and high wages, and believes that "the system" can provide both because it has done so in very recent memory.

The Chancellor, Herr Helmut Kohl, reacted to the "Week of Action" by giving a warning that unemployment would not be solved by "propaganda agitation and the words of the class struggle."

There has been very little of either. But the Chancellor's words seemed to be accepted on all sides as part of the political game. He was appealing to voters who, for historical reasons, are frightened of "weeks of action", however mild.

But the workers themselves share this horror of disorder. When masked left-wing radicals, known as *Chaoten* or "chaos makers" attacked themselves, to a "Week of Action"

rally in West Berlin they were seized by workers, unmasked, and their faces thrust towards television cameras in order to identify them.

For that sort of reason, West Germany's radicalism has long despaired of the *Lumpen* workers.

The official September unemployment figure was 8.7 per cent, or 2,151,000, the highest September figure since the Federal Republic was founded in 1949, but a slight decrease on the previous month. The latest British figure is 13.9 per cent.

The West German debate is identical to that in Britain. The Social Democratic Opposition and the DGB say the answer is higher spending on public works and easier credit. The Government's reply is that this would endanger its anti-inflation policy (inflation is now a little over 2 per cent) and that more inflation would end even more jobs later.

Andalusia acts to maximize land use

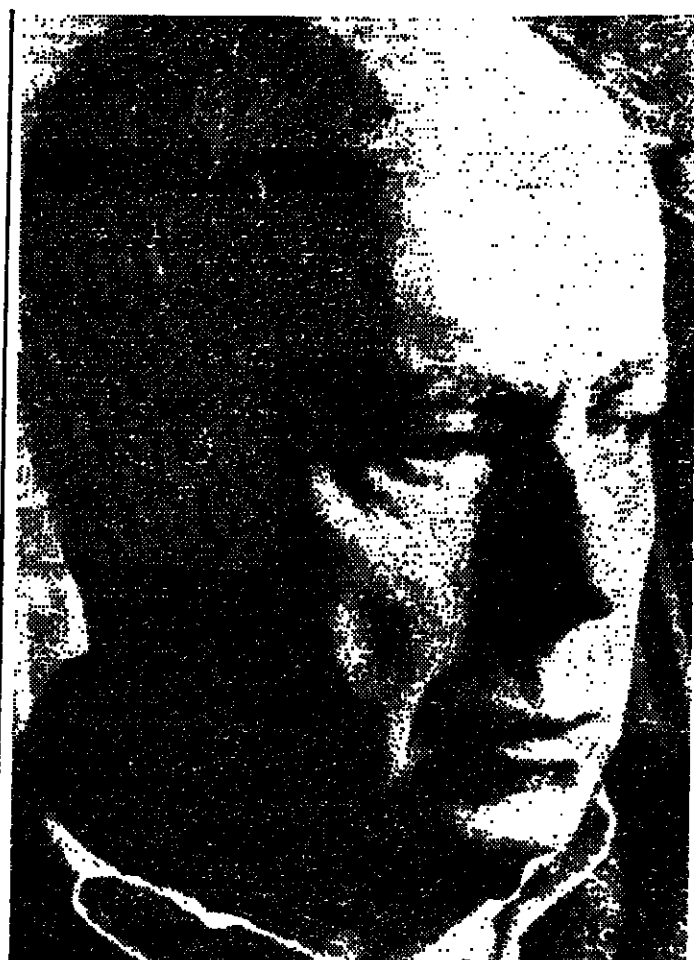
In an ingenious attempt to do something about southern Spain's land use problems, the Andalusian regional government yesterday ordered the compulsory renting out of 12 big estates and farms at present underworked or completely neglected.

Tenant co-operatives will be set up to run the farms for 12 years after the owners, whose rights to the land will remain

From Richard Wigg, Madrid untouched, can recover the use, if they wish, but they will have to pay the tenants for any improvements.

A total of 14,100 acres, about 12 per cent of the municipal area of Antequera, a hill town about 30 miles north of Málaga, has been chosen as the pilot area under the land reform law passed in June last year by Andalusia's regional parliament.

Only about 15 per cent of the large farms in the Antequera district were pronounced by the Andalusian land reform institute to be well farmed at present. Besides the 12 to be rented out, a further 44 will now be obliged to undertake improvements to avoid punitive taxes. If they agree to collaborate, the owners will benefit from low-cost improvement schemes.



M. Claude Simon: a Nobel prize nominee for decades

Wine dealer convicted

Krems, Austria (AP) - The first in a series of defendants accused of having doctored wine with an anti-freeze ingredient was convicted yesterday of fraud and violating Austria's wine purity law. A District Court here gave a 15-month suspended sentence.

Herr Otto Holzy, aged 25, a

wine dealer, had pleaded guilty to adding the chemical diethylene glycol, as well as a syrup, to 10,400 gallons of white and 1,820 gallons of red wine.

At least 60 people are awaiting trial on charges of having tainted millions of gallons of wine.

Pioneer of 'new novel' is Nobel winner

Stockholm (AP) - M. Claude Simon, aged 72, a pioneer of the French "nouveau roman", or new novel, was awarded the 1985 Nobel Prize for Literature here yesterday.

The 18-member Swedish academy said in its citation that M. Simon, a Nobel nominee for decades and a leading contender in recent years, had in his novels combined "the poet's and the painter's creativeness with a deepened awareness of time in the depiction of the human condition."

M. Simon, a wine grower in the Pyrenees, has produced few major works in the past decade. He is the twelfth French winner of the award since it was first made in 1901. The last French winner was Jean-Paul Sartre in 1964.

He made his literary breakthrough as an exponent of the "nouveau roman" style in 1960 with *La Route des Flandres* (The Road to Flanders), which was set against a dark backdrop of the Second World War.

M. Simon was reported a close runner-up for the Nobel Prize last year, when it went to the ailing Czechoslovakian poet, Jaroslav Seifert. He had been a strong nominee for many years and Arthur Lundqvist, a leading member of the Swedish Academy in 1983 broke tradition in supporting M. Simon against the British novelist William Golding, who got the prize.

Photograph, page 18

Protest at publicity for Le Pen

Left-wing terror group bombs Paris TV offices

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The extreme-left terrorist group, Action Directe, yesterday set off its third bomb in Paris within three days in protest against publicity being given to M. Jean-Marie Le Pen, leader of the extreme-right National Front.

The explosion came only hours after a vigorous denial by M. Le Pen on French television of new allegations of racism, torture and possible implications in the murder of a benefactor who left him a fortune.

The bomb went off in the fashionable 16th Arrondissement early yesterday outside the offices of the High Authority for Radio and Television, causing extensive damage and blowing out windows within a 200-yard radius. No one was hurt.

Action Directe had already claimed responsibility for two other bomb attacks on Monday against the offices of French radio and Antenne 2, the second television channel, which broadcast a 90-minute live interview with M. Le Pen on Wednesday night.

The previous day, *Le Monde* had carried a full interview with Dr Jean Maurice Demarquet, former paratrooper with M. Le Pen in Algeria and his friend and companion for more than 30 years.

They fell out earlier this year, when Dr Demarquet refused to support M. Le Pen over accusations concerning his inheritance in 1976 of a fortune rumoured to be worth more than £3 million, and his direct participation in the torture of Algerians during the Algerian civil war.

In the interview, Dr Demarquet suggested that M. Hubert Lambert, a multimillionaire alcoholic industrialist, was not in a sound state of mind when he made his will in favour of M. Le Pen. It was contested unsuccessfully by the Lambert family.

Dr Demarquet, who was M. Lambert's doctor during the last

month of his life, insinuates that M. L. Pen may have contributed to M. Lambert's premature death from liver cirrhosis at the age of 42 by secretly giving him more alcohol.

A broadly-smiling M. Le Pen lashed back at his former comrade on television, maintaining that he had visited his benefactor only four times during his illness, and hinting broadly that if anyone was in a position to give him more drink it was Dr Demarquet himself.

Earlier, M. Le Pen had described Dr Demarquet as a notorious madman whom he had kept by his side for so long only because you don't throw out an old dog even though it has fleas.

Denying Dr Demarquet's other allegations of racism and torture, M. Le Pen said he intended to sue him for libel. Legal action would also be taken against all the newspapers which had repeated his "ignominious calumnies".

The 90-minute knock about show was good publicity for the National Front leader who has fought little in the public eye of late, and whose party appeared to be beginning to run out of steam after its spectacular breakthrough in the European Parliament elections in June 1984, when it captured 11 per cent of the vote. Recent polls show the party now attracting only between 8 and 9 per cent.

M. Le Pen's increasingly harsh stand against immigrants and in favour of tougher law and order measures, including the return of the death penalty, continues to attract the support of nearly a third of French people, however.

Spot poll at the end of his Wednesday-night television performance showed that while 39 per cent of viewers considered him dangerous, almost as many, 38 per cent, thought he was courageous. The show was a clear victory for M. Le Pen.

Madrid told to clarify Nato stance

From Richard Wigg
Madrid

Madrid. - Señor Calvo Sotelo, who took Spain into Nato when Prime Minister in 1982, has urged the Government to drop its "half-hearted" attitude towards the alliance. He was speaking during the annual "state of the nation" debate in Parliament which ended yesterday (Richard Wigg writes).

The indecision of Señor Felipe González, the Prime Minister, over Nato was raising, both at home and abroad, the problem of Spain's identity, Señor Calvo Sotelo said.

"A policy of 'yes, but' distances Spain from the Eastern bloc but also from the West because there can be no half-hearted loyalty.

Señor González resisted repeated attempts by MPs to bring a date from him for holding the promised referendum on Nato. He used the debate to defend his Government's three years in office, touching on issues which will evidently provide the basis for the Socialist election campaign next year.

EEC to step up Asean investment

From Paul Routledge
Bangkok

Bangkok - European economic ministers took some cautious steps yesterday towards increasing the flow of investment into the newly industrializing nations of South-East Asia (Paul Routledge writes).

They agreed that practical steps should be taken to make it easier for businessmen to get into the markets of the six member-states of the Association of South-East Asian Nations (Asean). An "ambassador" to cut through local red tape, may be set up in each Asean capital.

The two sides will continue their discussions today and a small working group to advise European countries is expected. But Asean ministers who had hoped for the establishment of a presence by the European Investment Bank face disappointment.

M. Claude Cheysson, European Commissioner, conceded that Asean had made a "very convincing" case, but the EEC governments could not give any guarantees.

British and US teams are bridge favourites

From a Bridge Correspondent, São Paulo

The opening ceremonies of the World Bridge Championships take place here tomorrow and play begins in earnest on Sunday.

Ten teams will compete in each event, the Bermuda Bowl, which is the Open Championship, and the Women's championship, for the Venice Cup. The ten teams are made up of the seven zonal champions, the host country (if not already qualified) and the runners-up in the two major zones - Europe and North America.

The champion teams of zones one and two, this year Austria and the US in the Bermuda Bowl and US 1 and France in the Venice Cup, are exempted until the semi-final round. The remaining eight teams in each zone compete for one week, playing a double round robin (448 boards in all) to produce the two other semi-finalists who play the semi-final and final rounds over a further five days.

Great Britain are represented only in the Venice Cup which they are defending, having defeated the US in the 1981 final, the last occasion on which the event was played. Their team is made up of four of the defending champions, Sally Horton and Sandra Landy, Pat Davies and Nicola Smith, while for the third pair the selectors have experimented with a newly-formed partnership, Gill Scott-Jones and London and Michelle Brunner of Manchester, both of whom have previous experience at world level.

Their opponents in the qualifying stage will be US 2,

Argentina, Brazil, India, Venezuela, Taiwan and Australia. On form, Great Britain and the US are outstanding favourites to qualify, with Australia likely to offer the strongest challenge.

The eight teams who compete for the last two places in the Bermuda Bowl semi-final are Canada, Israel, Argentina, Brazil, India, Venezuela, Indonesia and New Zealand.

Somewhat curious circumstances surround the dual participation of India. The event was originally scheduled for Delhi, in which case India would have qualified as host country.

A condition of World Bridge Federation events is that all participating countries must contract to play against any other competing country. Before the zonal representatives had been decided India found themselves in a position in which visas would not be issued to Israel in the event of their qualifying. Negotiations, held up after the death of Mrs Indira Gandhi, were unresolved and it was necessary to change the venue.

The Indian ladies were zonal winners, the Indian Open team were runners-up to the powerful Pakistan team. Pakistan unfortunately were not permitted by their government to play against Israel. Pakistan, had they played, would have been favourites for one of the semi-final places.

With the present line-up at least five of the eight teams have an equal chance of qualifying, which should make for an exciting first week.



Throw your headache tablets in the bin.
Your local NatWest has a fast, and simple mortgage service to offer you.

You'll find we're offering amongst the most competitive packages around.

Whether you're looking for a bridging loan, insurance cover, personal loans to help with furnishings or a budget account to keep a check on what you spend.

Even if you have your heart set on something a little out of the ordinary.

Furthermore, you'll find everything under one roof. So we can attend to your needs simply and quickly.

To take advantage, you must be eighteen or over. But you don't need to be a NatWest customer. If you'd like our 'Home Buyers' brochure, call in at any branch or send us the coupon below.

It'll come as a great relief to anyone buying a home.

Written credit details available from any NatWest branch or from National Westminster Bank PLC, Marketing Department, Freepost, London EC2B 2ED.
Please send me a "Home Buyers" Brochure.

Name _____

Address _____

Postcode _____

Branch of NatWest (if applicable) _____

T2

Loans are subject to status and conditions. Security for the loan will be required. National Westminster Bank PLC, 41 Lothbury, London EC2P 2BP.

THE ACTION BANK · THE ACTION BANK

NatWest

THE ACTION BANK · THE ACTION BANK

هكزامن التحصيل

6 teams
ourites



THE CREATIVE USE OF MONEY.

THE ARTS

Television

Ceramic landscapes

Television has the ability to preserve recent history for vivid recreation in the future. However, it is a medium so much devoted to instantaneous communication and general superficiality that its historical potential is seldom explored. Pottery Ladies (Channel 4) is a new series which, in a small way, restores the balance.

The three documentaries, of which last night's was the first, explore the work of the great pottery artists of the 1920s and 1930s - Clarice Cliff, Susie Cooper and Charlotte Rhead; they are directed by Jenny Wilkes in most appealing style and made with the encouragement of the Arts Council.

Celia Brayfield

Concerts

BBCSO/Pritchard
Festival Hall/Radio 3

Sir John Pritchard, whose gramophone record of Scriabin's Symphony No. 3, *The Divine Poem*, with the BBC Symphony Orchestra last year was much admired, featured the work again at their broadcast concert on Wednesday night and with comparable effect in its sensuality, if the temptation is to smile indulgently at some of its excesses of voluptuous languor, there is also a recurring fascination at the way the composer handled his inflated orchestral resources.

The alternation between attempts at mystical rapture and decidedly mundane jog-trot rhythms, for instance, was deftly controlled in the warp and weft of the texture woven by the conductor. He also avoided the danger of lapsing into absurdity by the sense of forward motion he gave to the work, even in that languid middle movement that can hardly stir beyond self-contemplation, except in the woodwind writing. Their contributions were much to be admired, as

Noël Goodwin

Esther Lamandier
St Paul's Oxford

Singing from within a nest of tresses, Esther Lamandier is the blessed damozel of medieval songs and the possessor of a quite particular and beautiful vocal technique. On Wednesday night she was performing in St Paul's Church in Oxford, a miniature Georgian basilica, which should again provide a welcoming ambience.

Her programme was drawn from French, Provençal, German and Italian songs of the 13th and 14th centuries, and from Sephardic folk songs, sung without accompaniment or, more usually, to rippling arpeggios she plays herself on the harp or lute (plucked as a small guitar or bowed). The instrument is important: she sings to it more than to her audience, who merely overhear, and the quietness, the absence of rhetoric, is essential to the delicate variety of colour she conveys across so many love songs.

Paul Griffiths

The Flamingo Kid
(15)

Screen on Baker Street;
Cinecenta; Classic
Chelsea

Mad Max Beyond
Thunderdome (15)

Warner West End;
Classics Haymarket,
Oxford Street

The Angelic
Conversation (15)

Everyman, Hampstead

Red Sonja (PG)

Film Centre, Charing
Cross Road; ABC
Edgware Road

"Everyone is going through changes" sang Alan Price in *O Lucky Man* and 12 years on they still are. The Flamingo Kid demonstrates fundamental revisions in the attitudes of the youth film, and no less of its archetypal hero, Matt Dillon. Leaving home has been a dominant principle in youth films almost as long as we can remember. *The Flamingo Kid* reasserts the role and rule of home and family. Belatedly, perhaps, the youth film is about to follow the larger world's political shifts to protective authoritarianism and paternalism, the inevitable response in times of economic depression and social anxiety.

The story seems, indeed, to belong to a much earlier era: at

heart it is a Victorian morality about the "boy who nearly strayed." Matt Dillon plays an 18-year-old from a poor but zealously-honest Brooklyn family, who gets a summer job as a cabana boy at a flashy Long Island beach club (*The Flamingo* of the title). Dazzled by the life of the *parvenus*, he falls under the spell of a girl-rich, quick car salesman and card sharp, and breaks with his plumber father when he announces his decision to opt for

the good life rather than college. Happily he sees the error of his ways in time to return to Mom. Dad and the strait and narrow. If the story is a bit too good to be true, the film has surprising charm. The Brooklyn family is believable in its up-and-down happiness; the beach club, with its gilded girls and leery old men, is quite amiably caricatured; and the social embarrassments inflicted upon the hero remain comic rather than painful.

Matt Dillon's voluptuous glamour has not survived teenage; but at 20 it is apparent that as an actor he is much more than a pretty face. He has a real feeling for comedy and the interest of the character easily sustains the film. Richard Crenna, who plays the card sharp, is one of those American actors who continually amaze by their easy subtlety and dexterity. *Mad Max Beyond Thunderdome* keeps you in two minds.

On the one hand it is so opportunistic in recycling bits and pieces of every best-selling comic-strip genre, on the other there is such intelligence and fantasy in George Miller's vision of a future world, and so much vitality and skill in the presentation.

Mel Gibson is still roaming the deserts of post-holocaust Australia; the sole source of energy is a swamp of methane-generating pig-manure in the

catacombs beneath Bartertown, ruled over by a crazed despot called Aunty and wilfully played by Tina Turner.

In any event, Miller keeps everything moving too fast to permit much interrogation of the story premises. The set-pieces permit a pause for breath and admiration: the thunder-dome itself, designed for gladiatorial matches between combatants bouncing about on elastic ropes; the desert tribe of children, with their half-remembered language, fragmentary recollections of the lost utopia ("Video") they chant as if it were a prayer; and the images of Sydney as a lost city of ruins.

It is a far cry from the costly technology of *Mad Max* to the films of Derek Jarman, realized with a minimum of economic resources, but a unique ability to translate a painter's vision into light: the dream-like atmospheres and unaccustomed textures of *The Angelic Conversation* are entirely of Jarman's invention.

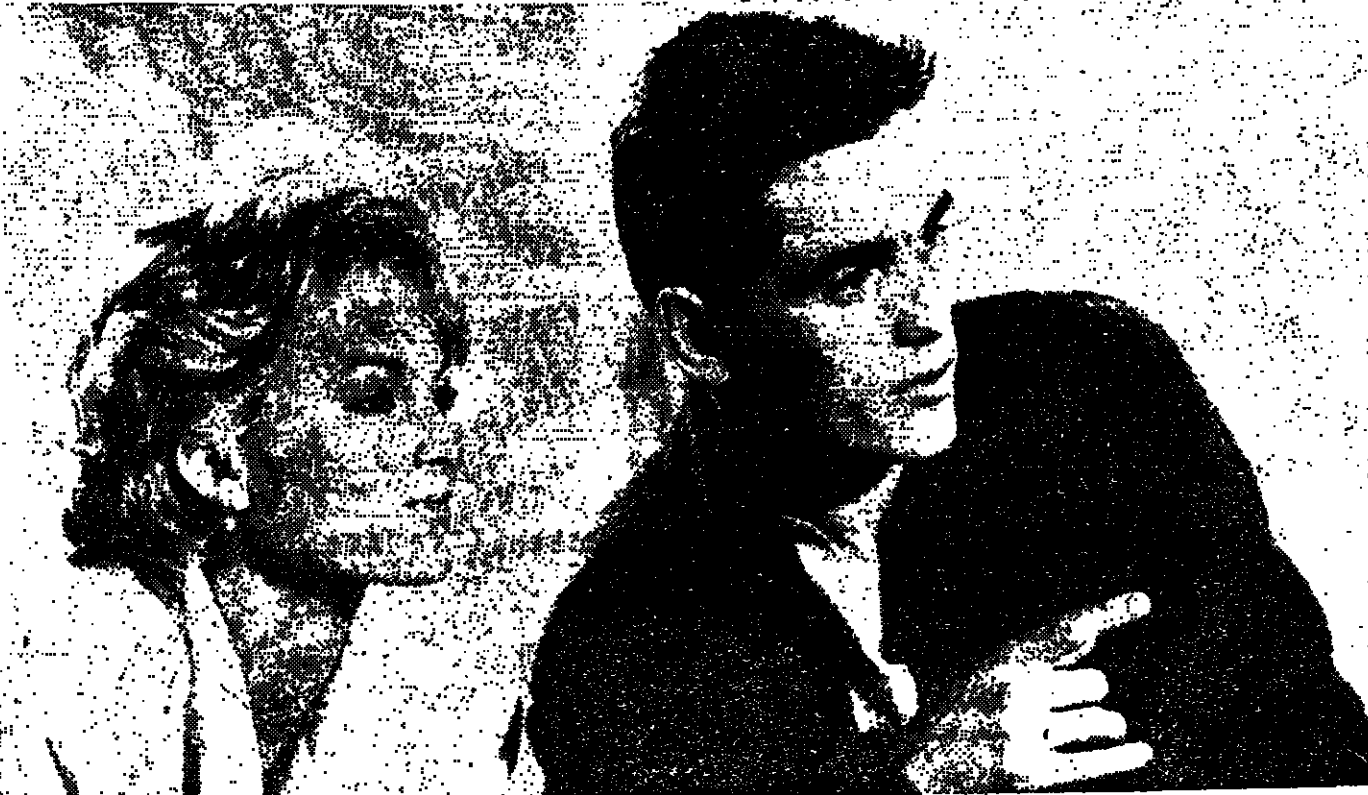
Jarman interprets the homoeroticism of a group of Shakespeare's sonnets read by Judi Dench. The images, shading to abstraction, dwell dreamily on chaste but languorous scenes of young men swimming, performing a ritualistic coronation, touching hands, or just gazing out of latticed windows.

As sword-and-sorcery films go which is not usually much further than comic-strip level, *Red Sonja* is this about as tedious as you are likely to encounter, with an aimless story, appalling dialogue and supporting performances whose only merit is that they make the muscle-man star, Arnold Schwarzenegger look an Olivier in comparison.

David Robinson

Cinema

Home rules for heroes



Janet Jones and Matt Dillon, turning to the strait and narrow in *The Flamingo Kid*

Theatre

Grounds for battle

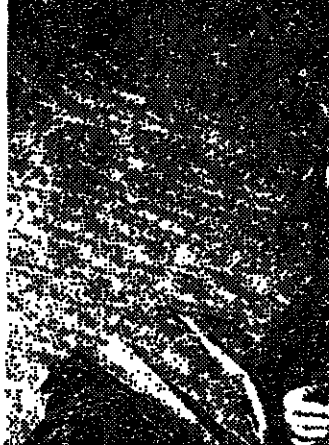
The Castle
The Pit

The title of Howard Barker's play (the second in the RSC's Barker season) ostensibly refers to the main object on Stewart Laing's set: a balcony surrounded by siege ladders to suggest a military work in progress. But by the end of the evening it has come to apply to the arms race, the female gender, a breakaway priapic Christian sect and virtually everything else in the play. "I am the castle," announces the homical lesbian witch, Skinner. "I live here."

Barker, as usual, has a complicated tale to tell; and he has not made things easier for the spectator by first promising a fable and then switching to the pursuit of imagery. As in the season's opening play, *Crimes in the Forest*, he begins by clearing a stretch of territory for an unobstructed combat between the forces of sex and politics. Unlike its predecessor, *The Castle* combines contemporary and historical time (very successfully) and (less successfully) presents a constantly

changing sequence of central issues. It opens with the homecoming of a Crusading lord of the manor who finds that the women, in his absence, have ganged up into a militant coven pledged to withhold themselves from men. But no sooner has the idea of medieval feminist rebellion taken root than Barker impels the frustrated husband into ecclesiastical reform: browbeating his tame cleric, the Rev Reg, into setting up a Church of Christ the Lover.

Before that has had time to yield any developments, the action moves on again to the building of the castle under a master architect (played with mage-like authority by Paul Freeman) who subsequently meets his come-uppance with the discovery that female sexuality lies outside the sphere of mathematics, and that his much vaunted fortification is now hopelessly out of date.



Penny Downie and Harriet Walter

a plot line makes the work sound sentimentally simple minded and sensationalist. In this piece, too, the degree of casual violence of action and language does betray a will to shock that blunts your attention to what it is saying.

The fertility and energy of the writing remain powerfully impressive when it comes to isolated episodes where Barker's command of black force combines with his ability to project direct horror. Nick Hamm's

production shows the parts to contain wonderful performance material. Contradictions, however much they obscure the plot line, stimulate exceptionally rich acting: most obviously in the case of Harriet Walter's Dianic witch, and Ian McDiarmid's power-mad chieftain, his voice forever modulating from savagery and obscene threat to the smooth courtesies of modern diplomacy.

Irving Wardle

Fiona Maddocks on the Warsaw Festival of contemporary music

"Absent friends" is the only toast suitable for the 1985 Warsaw Autumn Festival of contemporary music. Usually regarded as a bustling emporium where composers of East and West can meet, this year's was a ghost of an event, with scarcely a noteworthy composer in sight.

When the festival was set up in the mid-Fifties, the idea was to restore contact between Polish musical circles and those in the West, broken for political reasons in the Forties. Every self-respecting composer was seen there: Lutoslawski met Britten; Stockhausen shared a platform with Cage; Penderecki

made his debut. Performers experimented with sound by filling their pianos with pebbles, or even sitting underneath them to play.

Today, the Warsaw Autumn survives on such memories. This year pianos were still being filled with pebbles (at least, in the works of Zygmunt Krauze, who has become an expert in these matters), but the atmosphere was one of preservation, not exploration. "Not those again," yawned a member of the audience, who had seen it all before.

This marked change in the festival's character can be

related directly back to the political upheavals in Poland four years ago. In 1982, it was abandoned altogether. Now it is struggling back, cautiously. Politics and lack of money have denuded its spirit but it still provides a platform for Polish music, for modern classics still unknown in Poland and for new music of the West, as its creators intended.

A positive attempt was made this year to include music by Poles living abroad, some of whom have been officially silenced. Thus Panufnik (absent in Britain) had a major work, *Arbor Cosmica*, played for the first time in several years. But a true picture of Polish musical life can only be drawn by examining the list of those absent, whatever their motives.

Lutoslawski had a good excuse. He was in Kentucky receiving an illustrious award for composition, but the likelihood is that he would have stayed away anyway. Since 1981, he has refused to participate in any event, such as this, where Polish television cameras are present. However, he allows his music to be performed - this year an old work, *Live pour orchestra*, first heard in Warsaw with the same orchestra and conductor nearly twenty years ago (the National Philharmonic under Krenz).

Penderecki has gone a step further. This year, after a long and profitable association with the festival, he suddenly withdrew a new work without explanation. He is scornful of this "market-place" which, he claims, he no longer needs now he is guaranteed audiences in East and West. Where are the young composers? he asks with some justification; a rapid scan of the list produces nothing more precious than a 36-year-old. Thus he protests by retreating to his country place, where he is building a high wall "to keep the rest of Poland out" and finishing an opera for a different market-place, next year's Salzburg festival.

But where were the non-Poles who should have been there? Where was Ligeti, designated festival composer, with a dozen

works performed? Off sick. And Philip Glass, a full programme of whose works was planned? "The zloty," explained an organizer, "depreciated faster than our imagination might prompt." So fast, indeed, that to bring Glass over would have devoured most of the budget, so he was cancelled.

The task of solving such problems falls to Krzysztof Meyer, festival chairman and a prominent composer, whose String Quartet No 7 was one of the few outstanding new works. He is caught between tooting the official line and following his artistic policies for the festival which, he admits, is a thankless task but essential if Polish musical life is to prosper.

Minutes before a concert of Russian music, he refused to sit with the official Soviet guests and, after a row, finally left. Even the audience at that particular concert were notable for their absence, observing the informal Russian boycott which has become a festival tradition since 1981. This is to be regretted, as the concert proved lively, with the Bolshoi Orchestra soloists winning cheers for their Schmittke *Tango* from the few stalwarts scattered amid the Philharmonic Hall's vast gloom.

Who then, if anyone, did overcome politics and the zloty to attend? Musicologists came in droves, and composers with unfamiliar names from as far afield as Cuba and Japan: Xenakis was one of the few recognizable amongst them. Britain provided the BBC Scottish Symphony Orchestra under their Polish conductor, Jerzy Maksymiuk, and also the world premiere of the String Quartet by Michael Nyman (present). His repetitive harmonic structures, in which major and minor keys could be hard, proved outrageous to this audience. London audiences can test their own reactions at the Almeida next month.

One composer, who shall be nameless, was well advised to stay away. His music provoked such agitated boredom in this listener that a rapid exit became essential. Little surprise, therefore, to discover the name of the work in question: *Absence*.

Rock

Saloon bar ballads

Tom Waits
Dominion

"We can play the big rooms now", Tom Waits muttered, looking out across a couple of thousand faces. "Let's think of this as a lot of small rooms, with the walls knocked down." In fact, this American songwriter and performer can make any auditorium feel as intimate as a saloon, using both musical and theatrical devices to construct a character whose props include a battered trilby, a drunken stagger and a repertoire of woody ballads peopled by a cast of small-time losers drawn from Central Casting's film noir file.

Waits is finding that his European following has grown since his last visit, in 1981. Like Randy Newman and Ry Cooder before him, he is a cult hero abroad but practically unknown at home, despite his recent film work with Francis Coppola (*One from the Heart* and *Rumble Fish*). His new music, however, is sufficiently different to suggest that he is tired of respectable obscurity and is gathering his forces for a serious assault upon a wider public.

Where once his songs were arranged so as to emphasize their counterfeited jazz qualities ("I used to hear everything with a tenor saxophone", he said recently), now there is an agglomeration of eccentricities: the wheezing of a harmonium, the dry plopping of a marimba, the cough of a bass clarinet, the sullen limp of a cheap electric guitar, the noncommittal thud of slack-tuned drums. With a brave leap of the imagination, he seems to be trying to blend

his vision with those of such American musical outsiders as George Ives (Charles's father), Howlin' Wolf, Moondog, and Harry Partch.

The songs themselves are terser than those with which he made his name. Once scarily written "Kerouac-style" on an endless roll of paper, now "Singapore" and "Jockey Full of Bourbon" might have been jotted on the back of a used envelope.

On Wednesday night, Waits was at his best when he relaxed the choking roar of his voice, sat down at the piano, doodled snatches of "Jingle Bells" and "Auld Lang Syne" like a man looking for his Rosebud, shed his mannerisms and gave us the mature resignation of "Rudy's Arms", the stabbing characterization of "Christmas Card from a Hooker in Minneapolis" and, before his final curtain, the sublime "Tom Traubert's Blues", a dead-eyed lament which occasionally breaks into inexplicably potent snatches of "Walzing Matilda".

As he left, striding away unselfconsciously with his jacket tossed over his shoulder, he seemed a far more convincing figure than the over-rehearsed Thespian whose exaggerated gestures had begged for our attention two hours earlier. The mask has done its job: now he should let it fall for good.

Richard Williams

ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPICE
MARK ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH
(Chesham Rd. No. 23/23B)
80 years have passed since St. Joseph's was founded for terminal care by the Sisters of Charity.
In its tranquil wards the dignity of the human spirit is sustained to the end by the Sisters and staff. Day after day they rise to the ebb and flow of sorrow and pain. Now, in the teaching unit, others are being taught these delicate skills.
They seek only the continued kindness of your vital support. Any donations will be warmly acknowledged by the Sister Superior.

ABSOLUTE LIQUIDATION
HIGHLY IMPORTANT PUBLIC AUCTION
Following the immediate retirement of Mr. Richard Arnold and dissolution of partnership established in 1980 and trading in the UK at the International Oriental Carpet Centre, 28 Rosalyn Hill, London NW3, the following collection and others will be removed from:
HMS CUSTOMS BONDED WAREHOUSE
and will be sold by:
PUBLIC AUCTION
To be held over 2 sessions at the:
HAMPSTEAD AUCTION ROOMS
28 Rosalyn Hill, Hampstead, London NW3
1st Session Saturday 19th October at 3pm 2nd Session Sunday 20th October at 3pm
Preview Friday 18th October 11am-5pm and Sat. & Sun. from 10am to time of sale
RAREST PERSIAN & ORIENTAL RUGS
Including silk and wool pile rugs from the Caucasus, Turkey, Persia, Baluch, Afghan, Kashmir, Kirman, Seemah, Afghanistan, Tibet, Iran, India, Pakistan, India, Russia, and many others
AUCTIONEER'S NOTE: Richard Arnold and Sons trading through the International Oriental Carpet Centre, London, possess one of the finest collections of antique oriental rugs, tapestries (old and new), Persian and Oriental carpets and rugs. Mr. Arnold not only supplies connoisseurs and collectors throughout Europe, USA and South America, but also various museums and families of nobility.
Ballington Grange Ltd, 28 Rosalyn Hill, Hampstead, London NW3
For info: Tel 01-794 5912
Terms Cash or cheque with ID and Amex

THE ROYAL SHAKESPEARE COMPANY
TRIUMPHS WITH FRANCES BARBER'S
MAGICAL PERFORMANCE
Camille
RICHARD WILKINSON
DEVASTATING NEW PLAY
PREVIEWS FROM WEDNESDAY
COMEDY THEATRE
01-950 3578/3591458/419999

Contemporary Music Network
new music on tour
ELECTRONIC MUSIC NOW
brings you the latest and best in computer music
works by Nigel Osborne, Denis Smalley, Marco Stroppa,
Jean-Claude Risset, Tim Souster
Linda Hirst mezzo soprano Philip Mead piano
Wed 23 Oct 7.30 pm LONDON, Bloomsbury Theatre
Fri 24 Oct 8.00 pm BRISTOL, arncliffe
Sat 25 Oct 7.30 pm NOTTINGHAM, University Great Hall
Tue 29 Oct 8.30 pm SHEFFIELD, Lyceum
Thu 31 Oct 7.30 pm LIVERPOOL, Blucorn Concert Hall
Further details from the Contemporary Music Network, Arts Council of Great Britain, 108 Piccadilly, London W1V 0AU. Tel: 01-225 9495

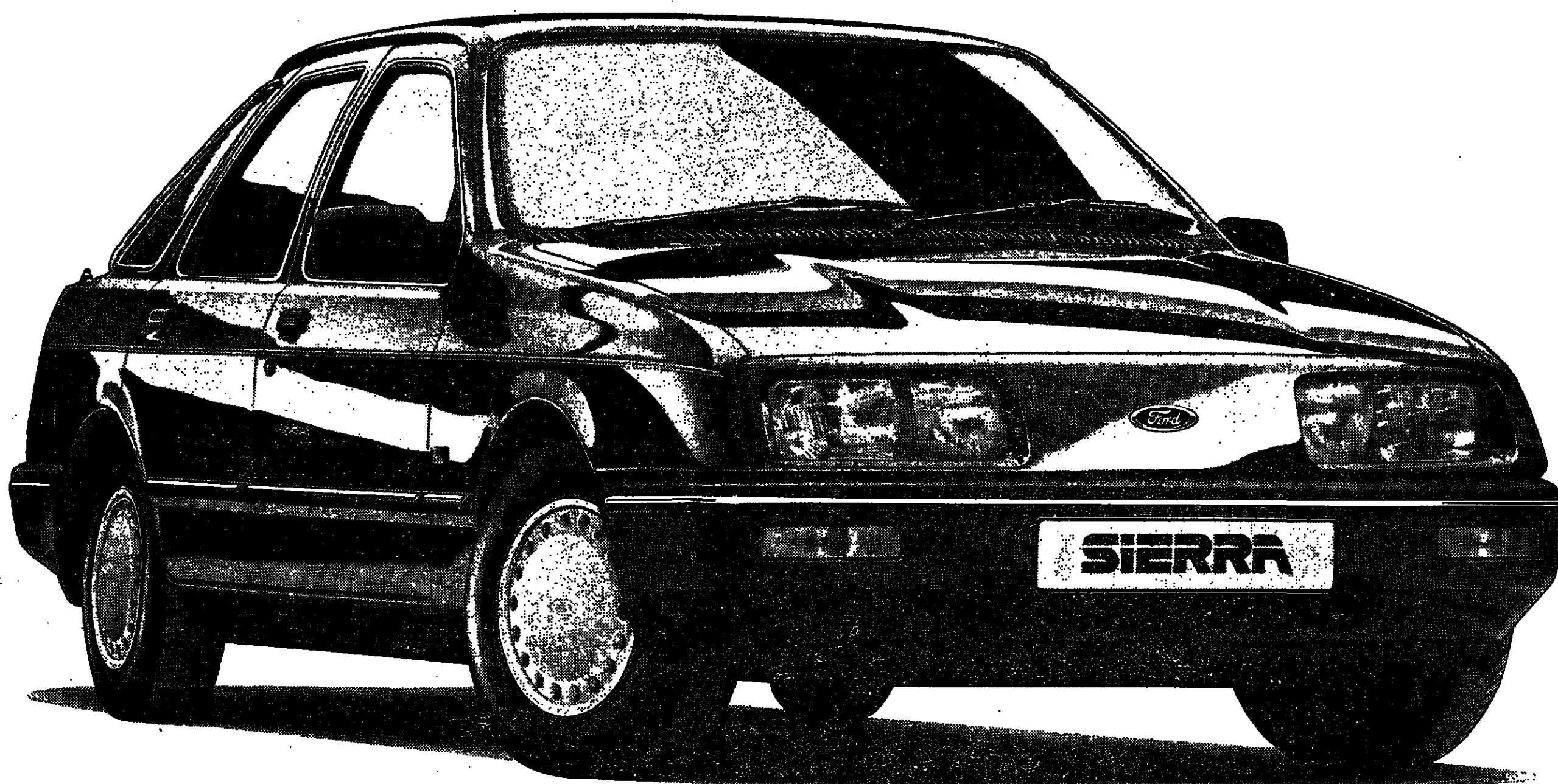
An exhibition about an historic nation that will amaze, excite, educate and entertain
Sea Finland
Until 5 Jan National Maritime Museum, Greenwich Tel: 01-498 4422
Mon-Fri 10.00-5.00 Sat 10.00-12.30 Sun 11.00-5.00

THE TIMES
PHOTOSALES
Prints of The Times and Sunday Times photographs

of which Times Newspapers own the copyright, can be purchased from the Photosales Library, Times Newspapers Ltd, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Prices: 8in x 6in unmounted £2.50, mounted £3; 10in x 8in unmounted £3, mounted £3.70; 12in x 10in unmounted £3.50, mounted £4.50. All prices include VAT and in the case of unmounted prints postage and packaging. Mounted prints must be collected. Colour print prices on application to the Photosales Library. Cheques payable to Times Newspapers Ltd, and crossed.

NT
LAST NINE PERFORMANCES OF AN ACCLAIMED PRODUCTION
Lyttelton: Tonight, at 7.45, Tomorrow 3.00 & 7.45 Oct 21, 22 (m&e), Nov 1, 2 (m&e) ENDS
Goldsmith's classic masterpiece
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER
A FARCICAL COMEDY
Dora Bryan ...
"worth walking a hundred miles to see" (Observer)
"Surprises and delights lie in wait around every corner" (Times)
Standby: Any unsold seats at low prices from 2 hours before performance
NATIONAL THEATRE

A SIERRA 1.8 FOR THE PRICE OF A 1.6* WITH LOW COST FINANCE AS A BONUS.



The Sierra 1.8L

THE PRICE OF A SIERRA 1.8 IS NOW THE SAME AS A 1.6*.
THERE'S LOW COST FINANCE ON ALL SIERRAS AT 4.9% INTEREST,
AND NOW A LEASE ALTERNATIVE FOR BUSINESS USERS.

Sierras get better and better. Just look what's happened to the car lately. We've invested in four new engines. A lively new 1600. A refined 2.0 litre. A 118mph[†] 2.0 litre EFI and a tax beating 1800 with an ultra efficient^{††} lean burn engine. And, of course, there's the new 130 mph[†] Sierra XR4x4 with its revolutionary 4-wheel drive system.

And there's more good news. We've made the Sierra 1.8 available for the same price as a 1.6*. Not as a short term offer, but for good.

What's more, there's never been a better time to buy a Sierra because right now you can also get an amazingly low cost finance plan.

Typical example: Sierra 1.3 Saloon	4.9% Finance
Cash Price on the road	£5788.18
Initial Payment	1157.64 (20%)
Monthly Instalment (commencing 1 month after contract date)	147.53 (36 months)
Weekly Equivalent	34.05
Total Credit Price	6468.72
(Includes Charges of	680.54)
APR	9.5%

come from the sale of your present car.

If you run a VAT registered business, you can also opt for a lease with identical payments (excluding VAT) if that would suit you better.

These finance plans apply to any Sierra, and Ford dealers will be glad to arrange a test drive now. You'll be getting a great car as well as a great bargain.

*Maximum Retail Price. Applies only to L and GL Sierras of equivalent specifications. †Ford computed figures. ††Government fuel economy figures. Sierra 1.8 Saloon - mpg (litres/100 km). Constant 56 mph (90 kmh) 47.1 (6.0), constant 75 mph (120 kmh) 37.2 (7.6), urban driving 31.4 (9.0). The above finance plans are subject to credit approval and apply to Sierra vehicles registered between October 1st and December 31st in England, Scotland and Wales and which are subject to Conditional Sale Agreements underwritten by Ford Motor Credit Company Limited, Regent House, 1 Hubert Road, Brentwood, Essex CM14 4QL. Applicants must be over 18 years of age. Written credit details may be obtained from any participating Ford dealer or by writing to Ford Motor Credit Company Limited, Regent House, 1 Hubert Road, Brentwood, Essex CM14 4QL. Please note: various factory fitted options are available for eligible vehicles at extra cost. Figures and APR are correct at time of going to press.



FORD SIERRA

Anguish of the teenage mothers

The House of Lords' decision yesterday to quash the Gillick ruling banning GPs from prescribing the Pill to girls under 16 without parental consent came as a great relief to many doctors and family planning advisers. Caroline Moorehead highlights the uncertainty of the past 10 months

This week Debbie, her mother, two sisters and various dogs, cats and budgerigars have gone to stay with grandmother in Brixton, south London, because the pipes in their own council flat nearby have sprung a major leak.

The house is too small, and with a very sick elderly terrier and two kittens, chaotic. There are bitter smells of cooking and animals and urine.

Debbie is short, with straggly dark hair combed in a flick over one eye; she is 15, a plump adolescent in bulky bomber jacket, heavy black boots and a short skirt much too tight for her. In fact, she is seven and a half months pregnant.

She has been dieting to keep thin so the neighbours don't guess. Her mother only discovered two weeks ago, "I didn't dare tell my mum", she says. "I had read in magazines that girls who tell their mums get thrown out."

Debbie did think of having an abortion. The pregnancy was a terrible muddle, the result, she says, of her first night in bed with her boyfriend, after a party. She was then 14. By the time she knew she was pregnant, she had stopped seeing him.

Her elder sister Marjorie offered to help, but neither girl knew about the health services or family planning clinics. By the time Marjorie had saved the £350 a private doctor had asked for out of her wages as a shop assistant, Debbie's pregnancy was too advanced for an abortion.

Debbie worries about money, the pain and the future

Debbie's mother, Kathie, aged 35, herself a single parent and short like her daughter, is, after initial anger, sympathetic. "Mum says I shouldn't be ashamed, but I am", says Debbie. Together, they seem to encourage each other's fears. "Will she be able to keep the baby? Kathie asks the visiting doctor, "even though none of us has got a man behind us?"

Debbie worries about the money, about the pain, about the hospital, about the future. She wants to be a florist, work for British Telecom, or train as a veterinary nurse. "Will this be all right, if mum looks after the baby?"

Debbie became pregnant by accident because she missed school for most of her third and fourth years and only heard about contraception when it was too late. She is not one of the

thousands of girls under 16 affected since December 20, 1984, by the Victoria Gillick ruling in which, after numerous legal hoops, the Appeal Court decided that no young person under 16 should be given contraception - or advice - without their parents' consent.

But Debbie says it is now common knowledge among her friends that they cannot get help under 16, so they just go on sleeping with their boyfriends and hope for the best. Like them, Debbie did not believe it could happen to her. Nor did the girls who are the subject of a television documentary, *Schoolgirl Mum*, to be broadcast next Thursday on BBC2.

What their stories show is how Victoria Gillick has not begun to understand what it is really like to be a young teenage girl, perhaps on bad terms with her parents, confused, unhappy, frightened, possibly the object of incestuous advances by her father.

It was because of this perhaps that the ruling has given rise to such passionate protest, with the Department of Health and Social Security itself carrying it to the House of Lords, and with doctors, teachers and social workers complaining vehemently about its implications. For them, the months that the Gillick verdict has been in force have been terrible.

"It's so misplaced", says Dr Sheila Abdullah, a doctor in Liverpool much concerned with the young. "If what you're trying to do is protect teenagers from pregnancy, you don't do it by stopping them getting help. It's pernicious. It has driven into worse corners the people who are really needy."

After December 20 last year no doctor or family planning clinic could see girls under 16 without their parents' signed consent and preferably presence, except in an "emergency". What that emergency means exactly no one knows. Since that day almost ten months have passed: what has been learnt?

In 1984 some 17,000 girls under 16 were taking the Pill and about a third of those did not have their parents' consent to do so. For them, unless they got their mothers to sign the form, supplies stopped. Overnight, birth control leaflets put out by the Family Planning Association were withdrawn for fear that they contravened the Gillick ruling, as were DHSS guidelines telling doctors about how to give teenagers advice.

Several GPs received frantic calls from young girls asking: "Does this now mean you are going to tell our



Two teenage mothers who rejected abortion: Lorna O'Neill with Katie (left) and Alison Gordon with Deon

parents?" As one doctor explains: "Some parents can accept occasional sex, but were their daughter to tell them she was on the Pill they would call her a slut."

For many 15 year olds, the idea of facing up to disapproving parents, then getting them to sign a form, proved too much. Like Debbie and her friends, they hoped their luck would hold until their sixteenth birthday.

No one, yet, has figures to show what has actually happened. But some local evidence is available. Dr Diana Birch is in charge of school health in Camberwell, south London. Up until the end of 1984, with better contraceptive services and much work going into coaxing young girls to attend walk-in clinics near their schools, the number of pregnancies among schoolgirls was coming down steadily. Last year, there were 11 in her area. In the first ten months of this year, there have been 33 pregnancies, 11 from one school alone.

Since December, says Dr Birch, she has seen numbers of girls on or immediately after their sixteenth birthday. One was 38 weeks pregnant; she had been too frightened to come before, believing that because she was under age she would be made to have an abortion. At a Brook Advisory Centre in south-east London, Caroline Bailey reports that the number of girls under 16 coming for advice has halved.

Dr Birch is now writing up a study of 120 under age girls who have babies. "I got fed up with people pontificating about why young people have sex." She has found that most had very hard lives to begin with and that they wanted their babies, not so much to love as to be loved. Only

nine are married, but of these only three are happy.

Most of the girls suffer from terrible housing difficulties and four have tried to commit suicide. Ten are clinically depressed.

Among her schoolgirl mothers, Dr Birch has noticed two distinct types: "There are those who have stifling relationships with their mothers and who are too swamped by them to be able to talk to them. And there are those who have no effective mothers at all, either because she's not there, or she's drunk, or she's in hospital, and they have no one to talk to."

Alison left home at 15 after rows with her mother

Nationally, 10,000 girls under 16 get pregnant every year, two thirds of them decide to have an abortion. "But in depressed areas like this one", says Dr Birch, "far more keep them. The greater the deprivation, the more the girls want their babies."

To understand something of what it is like to be a teenage single mother, you have to listen to the girls talk. Alison Gordon is just 17. She lives in a council flat in Purley, Surrey, with her 13-month-old daughter, Deon. Her neighbours are all elderly.

While Deon is at day nursery, Alison looks for work. "I can't find anything. I just walk about. I don't have any money left over after I have bought the nappies. I've got my flat, but I haven't got a carpet. My friend, who's got a baby too but who's also got a job, has got a carpet. When I look at it I feel bad."

Why did she decide to keep Deon?

"I left home at 15 because I had rows with my mum. When I found I was pregnant my mum wanted me to have an abortion. She said I couldn't look after a child. So I kept her, to show I could."

Lorna O'Neill, living with her mother and stepfather in the pub they run in south London, is more fortunate. Her daughter was born in May and while Lorna works as a waitress in the pub restaurant, a nanny looks after the baby.

Lorna had been living with her father in Derby until he remarried a girl much older than herself. Then she came south to her mother. It was then, friendless and hating her new school, that she became pregnant by a boy working in the pub.

She didn't want an abortion: "It's killing", she says. Lorna, now just 16, is poised, and adult. Things have worked out well. "I used to be really shy. Now I've made friends. People like the baby."

The Gillick ruling, says Caroline Bailey, has meant "reverting back to the jungle, with power as usual going to the strong. It's already terrible being 15, an age of powerlessness. Girls need more help, not less."

For Dr Birch these months have taught her more clearly that girls need to be helped to do what they want to do. "I feel it is my job to tell them the options, make sure they understand and then support them whatever they decide." "Just ten months has made its mark on an area already suffused by fear, doubt, superstition and confusion. "Girls were scared enough before. How can we reassure them now?"

Early predictions on blood pressure

MEDICAL BRIEFING

Most people would assume that healthy children have "normal" blood pressure. But, as Dr Margaret Golding of the Department of Child Health at the University of Bristol points out, no research has been undertaken to investigate what that "normal" blood pressure is: is it higher or lower than adults? Or is there such a wide range that the idea of a normal blood pressure is meaningless?

Five years ago nearly 15,000 children from all parts of the country, who were born in April 1970, were picked to take part in the British National Cohort Study. They were measured for height and weight, and a note was made of where they lived, their sex, and social backgrounds. Among other things their blood pressures were also measured.

This massive amount of information is gradually being sifted and next month Dr Golding starts a two-year study - funded by the British Heart Foundation - to discover more about children's blood pressure. Does it, for example, vary with height or weight, with the child's sex or whether the child enters puberty early? Later Dr Golding will look to see if there are any geographical trends or any links with social class. In time, this information may be used to help predict which children may grow up to have problems as adults and so help in the prevention of heart disease.

Curing a cry-baby

Many distraught parents, trying to cope with their colicky baby crying for three hours every night, were amazed last year when Merbentyl syrup and Ovol were taken off the market for children aged under six months. Both products contain the drug dicyclomine hydrochloride which was thought to be implicated in some cot deaths. The only alternative - gripe-water - was not nearly so effective.

Now 30 babies with colic have been studied in Sweden and the report suggests that the drug is effective. However, the drug is perhaps not quite as effective as many parents would wish: psychological support for the parents could be just as beneficial.

Colic was diagnosed if a baby cried for more than three hours a day and had these bouts on more than three days a week. Two-thirds of the parents said that a syrup containing the drug was better than the same syrup without any drug; but nearly a quarter said the drug-less syrup was better.

Either way, the colicky babies were still not as happy as babies without colic. On average colicky babies who had cried for nearly five hours every day, only cried for just over three hours after being given the drug. But even that improvement may still leave parents exhausted and bewildered: little angels without colic average just over one hour's crying a day.

Colic was diagnosed if a baby cried for more than three hours a day and had these bouts on more than three days a week. Two-thirds of the parents said that a syrup containing the drug was better than the same syrup without any drug; but nearly a quarter said the drug-less syrup was better.

Colic was diagnosed if a baby cried for more than three hours a day and had these bouts on more than three days a week. Two-thirds of the parents said that a syrup containing the drug was better than the same syrup without any drug; but nearly a quarter said the drug-less syrup was better.

Colic was diagnosed if a baby cried for more than three hours a day and had these bouts on more than three days a week. Two-thirds of the parents said that a syrup containing the drug was better than the same syrup without any drug; but nearly a quarter said the drug-less syrup was better.

Colic was diagnosed if a baby cried for more than three hours a day and had these bouts on more than three days a week. Two-thirds of the parents said that a syrup containing the drug was better than the same syrup without any drug; but nearly a quarter said the drug-less syrup was better.

Colic was diagnosed if a baby cried for more than three hours a day and had these bouts on more than three days a week. Two-thirds of the parents said that a syrup containing the drug was better than the same syrup without any drug; but nearly a quarter said the drug-less syrup was better.

concomitant infection with herpes virus.

Now one of Germany's leading experts on HPI, Professor Harald zur Hausen, has found evidence of the same HPI type in cancers of the buccal mucosa, tongue, larynx and lung. There were only eight cases in all, but in his view they warrant further investigation.

Bon voyage?

British Airways carries one quarter of all passengers from Britain to Africa and the Indian sub-continent, both areas where malaria is endemic. A survey carried out on just over 300 BA passengers at Heathrow's Terminal Three, by Dr Harry Campbell of the Ross Institute of Tropical Hygiene, shows that many passengers do not bother to carry anti-malarial pills. Non-white racial groups now resident in Britain are the least well-prepared.

First-generation immigrants may believe that they have a natural immunity from their childhood, but Dr Campbell points out that the same immunity has been eliminated and vaccination is no longer necessary, and because many other jobs are not always mandatory, travellers have no cause to contact the health services before they depart. Some of those passengers who were carrying anti-malarial pills were armed with ineffective drugs.

First-generation immigrants may believe that they have a natural immunity from their childhood, but Dr Campbell points out that the same immunity has been eliminated and vaccination is no longer necessary, and because many other jobs are not always mandatory, travellers have no cause to contact the health services before they depart. Some of those passengers who were carrying anti-malarial pills were armed with ineffective drugs.

First-generation immigrants may believe that they have a natural immunity from their childhood, but Dr Campbell points out that the same immunity has been eliminated and vaccination is no longer necessary, and because many other jobs are not always mandatory, travellers have no cause to contact the health services before they depart. Some of those passengers who were carrying anti-malarial pills were armed with ineffective drugs.

Fishy business

Tropical fish enthusiasts may have to watch out for more than piranhas. Cleaning out the fish tank by hand could result in a skin problem known as fish-tank granuloma. The problem manifests as red, painful, puss-filled lumps and is caused when *Mycobacterium marinum* infects the broken skin.

Dr Arthur Knight, consultant dermatologist at the University Hospital of Wales, says plastic gloves may help, but these must not carry detergents or chemicals.

Dr Arthur Knight, consultant dermatologist at the University Hospital of Wales, says plastic gloves may help, but these must not carry detergents or chemicals.

Dr Arthur Knight, consultant dermatologist at the University Hospital of Wales, says plastic gloves may help, but these must not carry detergents or chemicals.

Dr Arthur Knight, consultant dermatologist at the University Hospital of Wales, says plastic gloves may help, but these must not carry detergents or chemicals.

Dr Arthur Knight, consultant dermatologist at the University Hospital of Wales, says plastic gloves may help, but these must not carry detergents or chemicals.

Dr Arthur Knight, consultant dermatologist at the University Hospital of Wales, says plastic gloves may help, but these must not carry detergents or chemicals.

Dr Arthur Knight, consultant dermatologist at the University Hospital of Wales, says plastic gloves may help, but these must not carry detergents or chemicals.

Dr Arthur Knight, consultant dermatologist at the University Hospital of Wales, says plastic gloves may help, but these must not carry detergents or chemicals.

Dr Arthur Knight, consultant dermatologist at the University Hospital of Wales, says plastic gloves may help, but these must not carry detergents or chemicals.

Dr Arthur Knight, consultant dermatologist at the University Hospital of Wales, says plastic gloves may help, but these must not carry detergents or chemicals.

Dr Arthur Knight, consultant dermatologist at the University Hospital of Wales, says plastic gloves may help, but these must not carry detergents or chemicals.

Dr Arthur Knight, consultant dermatologist at the University Hospital of Wales, says plastic gloves may help, but these must not carry detergents or chemicals.

Dr Arthur Knight, consultant dermatologist at the University Hospital of Wales, says plastic gloves may help, but these must not carry detergents or chemicals.

Dr Arthur Knight, consultant dermatologist at the University Hospital of Wales, says plastic gloves may help, but these must not carry detergents or chemicals.

Dr Arthur Knight, consultant dermatologist at the University Hospital of Wales, says plastic gloves may help, but these must not carry detergents or chemicals.

Dr Arthur Knight, consultant dermatologist at the University Hospital of Wales, says plastic gloves may help, but these must not carry detergents or chemicals.

Dr Arthur Knight, consultant dermatologist at the University Hospital of Wales, says plastic gloves may help, but these must not carry detergents or chemicals.

Dr Arthur Knight, consultant dermatologist at the University Hospital of Wales, says plastic gloves may help, but these must not carry detergents or chemicals.

Dr Arthur Knight, consultant dermatologist at the University Hospital of Wales, says plastic gloves may help, but these must not carry detergents or chemicals.

Dr Arthur Knight, consultant dermatologist at the University Hospital of Wales, says plastic gloves may help, but these must not carry detergents or chemicals.

Dr Arthur Knight, consultant dermatologist at the University Hospital of Wales, says plastic gloves may help, but these must not carry detergents or chemicals.

Dr Arthur Knight, consultant dermatologist at the University Hospital of Wales, says plastic gloves may help, but these must not carry detergents or chemicals.

Dr Arthur Knight, consultant dermatologist at the University Hospital of Wales, says plastic gloves may help, but these must not carry detergents or chemicals.

Dr Arthur Knight, consultant dermatologist at the University Hospital of Wales, says plastic gloves may help, but these must not carry detergents or chemicals.

Dr Arthur Knight, consultant dermatologist at the University Hospital of Wales, says plastic gloves may help, but these must not carry detergents or chemicals.

Dr Arthur Knight, consultant dermatologist at the University Hospital of Wales, says plastic gloves may help, but these must not carry detergents or chemicals.

Dr Arthur Knight, consultant dermatologist at the University Hospital of Wales, says plastic gloves may help, but these must not carry detergents or chemicals.

Dr Arthur Knight, consultant dermatologist at the University Hospital of Wales, says plastic gloves may help, but these must not carry detergents or chemicals.

Dr Arthur Knight, consultant dermatologist at the University Hospital of Wales, says plastic gloves may help, but these must not carry detergents or chemicals.

Dr Arthur Knight, consultant dermatologist at the University Hospital of Wales, says plastic gloves may help, but these must not carry detergents or chemicals.

Dr Arthur Knight, consultant dermatologist at the University Hospital of Wales, says plastic gloves may help, but these must not carry detergents or chemicals.

Dr Arthur Knight, consultant dermatologist at the University Hospital of Wales, says plastic gloves may help, but these must not carry detergents or chemicals.

Dr Arthur Knight, consultant dermatologist at the University Hospital of Wales, says plastic gloves may help, but these must not carry detergents or chemicals.

Dr Arthur Knight, consultant dermatologist at the University Hospital of Wales, says plastic gloves may help, but these must not carry detergents or chemicals.

Dr Arthur Knight, consultant dermatologist at the University Hospital of Wales, says plastic gloves may help, but these must not carry detergents or chemicals.

Dr Arthur Knight, consultant dermatologist at the University Hospital of Wales, says plastic gloves may help, but these must not carry detergents or chemicals.

Dr Arthur Knight, consultant dermatologist at the University Hospital of Wales, says plastic gloves may help, but these must not carry detergents or chemicals.

Dr Arthur Knight, consultant dermatologist at the University Hospital of Wales, says plastic gloves may help, but these must not carry detergents or chemicals.

Dr Arthur Knight, consultant dermatologist at the University Hospital of Wales, says plastic gloves may help, but these must not carry detergents or chemicals.

Dr Arthur Knight, consultant dermatologist at the University Hospital of Wales, says plastic gloves may help, but these must not carry detergents or chemicals.

Dr Arthur Knight, consultant dermatologist at the University Hospital of Wales, says plastic gloves may help, but these must not carry detergents or chemicals.

Dr Arthur Knight, consultant dermatologist at the University Hospital of Wales, says plastic gloves may help, but these must not carry detergents or chemicals.

Dr Arthur Knight, consultant dermatologist at the University Hospital of Wales, says plastic gloves may help, but these must not carry detergents or chemicals.

Dr Arthur Knight, consultant dermatologist at the University Hospital of Wales, says plastic gloves may help, but these must not carry detergents or chemicals.

Dr Arthur Knight, consultant dermatologist at the University Hospital of Wales, says plastic gloves may help, but these must not carry detergents or chemicals.

Dr Arthur Knight, consultant dermatologist at the University Hospital of Wales, says plastic gloves may help, but these must not carry detergents or chemicals.

Dr Arthur Knight, consultant dermatologist at the University Hospital of Wales, says plastic gloves may help, but these must not carry detergents or chemicals.

Dr Arthur Knight, consultant dermatologist at the University Hospital of Wales, says plastic gloves may help, but these must not carry detergents or chemicals.

A vintage year in the vineyards

The 1985 French grape harvest is expected to make a great wine, largely thanks to a

hot Indian summer.

Jane MacQuitty reports

With the heady smell of fermenting wine emanating from almost every French fermentation tank, winemakers all round the country are already rejoicing over their 1985 crop. Most of the anticipated 63.3 million hectolitres wine harvest has been gathered in; but because of an extraordinarily hot Indian summer in France the remaining grapes will all be rushed from vine to tank by the end of the month.

Making accurate vintage predictions before the end of the harvest is never easy. Heavy rain, hail, or other phenomena could happen tomorrow but so far no one, it seems, has a bad word to say about their 1985 crop. After a Siberian January and February, with sub-zero temperatures that had not been seen for a century, France had a cold, late spring and damaging hailstorms in May and June. But since then the vines have made a surprisingly rapid recovery, with the astonishing heat of September turning a mediocre vintage into what many feel will be a good, if not great, year.

Christian Monieux, who harvested the world's most celebrated and costly red grapes two weeks ago at Chateau Pétus in Bordeaux's Pomerol district, enthusiastically sums up French feeling: "It's a miracle that the vines have suffered so much and still manage to produce a very good vintage."

Most French vineyards, especially those in the south-



west, had experienced a drought since July, but the lack of rain and the hot September sunshine has produced the fine quality 1985 grape - small, healthy, concentrated and thick-skinned. Yields may be lower than the vineyard would like, but quality, everyone agrees, is up.

Bordeaux, the most important wine region in the south-west, basked in a heatwave in September, the hottest for 40 years. Nathaniel Johnston, the respected wine merchant, recorded 85°F as the coolest September temperature on his Quai des Chartrons windowsill and a sweltering 97°F as the hottest.

Because of a meagre rainfall since June, some Bordeaux vineyards are suffering, mostly at the petits châteaux properties that are situated inland, in districts such as the Graves. M Johnston calculates that about 25 per cent of Bordeaux vineyards are "suffering from dryness" and it will be difficult for winemakers to extract sufficient juice from the with-

ered grapes. Controlling fermentation temperatures also causes problems for the smaller growers who lack cooling equipment. But everyone else, he says, should produce "absolutely superb wines", blessed with lots of alcohol, a dark colour, a rich concentrated taste and long finish. M Monieux feels that the quality of Pomerol's wines will be somewhere between '82 and '83, whilst M Johnston thinks that Bordeaux '85 has "more concentration" than these two vintages and acknowledges that some people are already comparing it with the legendary vintage of 1945. Bordeaux yield, according to official sources, will be an average harvest of 3.6 million hectolitres.

Burgundy's harvest began on September 24. According to André Gagey, the eminent head of Louis Jadot - one of Burgundy's most respected wine merchants - it will be an "excellent vintage", again due to the "fabulous weather". M Gagey added that looking at the

grapes in the vineyard he is reminded of 1959, a great burgundy vintage, while others have made comparisons with the magnificent '49s.

So far the drought has not affected the grapes but the yield will be slightly lower this year: around 180-200,000 hectolitres, because of the 200 hectares of frost-damaged vines in the Côte d'Or. Chablis was particularly badly hit by frost and, although the wines produced are deemed excellent, the crop is 60 per cent down on a normal harvest.

Champagne also saw 5,000 hectares damaged by frost, including 2,000 killed outright. The crop will therefore be smaller than usual and an official spokesman estimated that only 120 million bottles of champagne will be produced this year, compared to a normal harvest of 200 million bottles. But the good news is that the vintage will be of "very good quality". Some Champenois are comparing 1985 with the excellent 1976 vintage, while others feel it will be even better.

In Alsace, Jean Hugel, from the firm of the same name, thinks the quality of the 1985 crop "looks absolutely beautiful". But drought, frost and hail damage, plus partial failure of the Gewürztraminer and Muscat grape, will mean that only 750,000 hectolitres will be produced this year - a 25 per cent drop on an average crop.

The Loire has also made some good 1985 wines, with Muscadet, unique among French regions, producing a bumper harvest because of a wet August. Summer storm damage will make Sancerre and Pouilly Fumé expensive and difficult to buy. The Rhone, like the Midi, has been extremely hot and fermentation temperatures will have to be carefully monitored, but quality is excellent. The crop is about 10 per cent up on last year and thought by some to be the best of the last 20 years.

habitat

10% off 10% off 10% off 10% off

BRIGHTEN UP YOUR KITCHEN

Treat yourself to a new kitchen and save 10% off normal prices until 2nd November 1985 at all Habitat stores. Four ranges to choose from, all with a choice of twelve basic units.

10% OFF

OCTOBER OFFERS

BRIGHTEN UP YOUR BEDROOM

10% off Andy pine veneer bedroom furniture, solid pine beds and Athena white bedroom furniture range. At least 10% off selected easy-care bedliners. Plus other special October offers:

- Pine High Sleeper for kids £199
- Kalmar pine shelving basic unit £29.95
- Black Media chair £125
- White Athena Desk £89
- Swivel chair £24.75, plus lots more.

The new 1985/86 Habitat Catalogue is out now! £1.25.

All orders are subject to availability, and are also available through Habitat Mail Order, phone (0491) 35511 for details. Stores now open at Exeter, Maidstone and Norwich, Cambridge open 22nd October.

Good design at good prices

10% off 10% off 10% off 10% off

Offer closes 2nd November 1985

HOMEOWNERS!

You can't afford to miss a

Lombard Loan

As a homeowner, you've got hidden purchasing power and now we can help you use it to your advantage.

Here's how - it's quick and simple. We've prepared a pack that explains how you can cut your monthly outgoings, boost your spending power, and afford those special purchases you've always wanted, simply by using our easy-to-apply-for Homeowner's Loan Plan.

What's more, our Plan can cost less than all your present monthly outgoings put together! For example, for just £52.67 a month you can borrow £2,000 over 5 years. (That's £3,160 at our competitive 21.6% APR variable.)



THE TIMES DIARY

Hidden extra

The passengers celebrating the end of their nightmare aboard the Achille Lauro may take a rueful look at the brochures which induced them to go. A reader sends me one, issued by Simms Travel of Regent Street: "When you travel on the Achille Lauro Jet-Cruise service to Israel you will be entering a magical world of luxury, excitement, interest, fun and glamour. This is the NEW way to Israel. With the Jet-Ship service you may recapture the elegance of an era when service was supreme. Unwind from everyday routine in total relaxation or live life to the full with the mix of excitement and relaxation of ship-board life and the new-found friendships with amusing and sophisticated people. You will enjoy a five-day extravaganza with the sort of service you thought had gone forever. Too good to be true? Try it."

Foreign parts

I trust President Mitterrand, who begins a three-day visit to Colombia today, will not experience the kind of faux pas that befell a previous French head of state in that country. During a banquet in Bogota, the then Colombian president, rather than the worse for drink, ended a long, verbose and flowery toast by raising his glass and crying: "Viva España". The guest of honour was General de Gaulle, who, with true military composure, gazed expressionless at the chandeliers amid a deathly silence which was finally pierced by a hysterical aide whispering: "Francisco, Señor Presidente, Francia."

Sole rights

Great hilarity in a London solicitors' office this week over the fate of a courier dispatched to collect arbitration documents from Downing Street. The job effortlessly completed, the messenger went on to pick up further papers from the Savoy Hotel - where, for 40 minutes, he was refused admittance "because of his dress". And what sartorial socialism, unremarked by HMG, could have offended the Savoy? "The chap was barefooted," say the hotel.

Dress optional

Reader Jeffrey Golden has just returned from holiday to find a rather alarming letter from Liberty's, where he says, "my shopping habits have been largely confined to the men's tie department". The letter reads: "Dear Mr Golden, A beautifully styled versatile dress in Liberty print will take you through the winter days and evenings... it is in blue or red and has many generous styling features... it can be worn around the waist or fashionably on the hips."

BARRY FANTONI



"Eight o'clock, Kevin. You'll be late for the protest"

But is it art?

Has the world gone mad or is it just Phillips? Next week the saleroom holds a 50th anniversary auction of Penguin paperbacks. A rare proof copy of *Lady Chatterley's Lover* - effectively exhibits A-Z of the celebrated obscenity case in 1960 - has been catalogued with an estimate of £10,015. Two signed copies of Shirley Conran's *Lace*, on the other hand, are expected to reach £60-£80.

Just William

As if Hugh Williams, the BBC's deputy head of current affairs, didn't have enough problems. Only two weeks ago NUJ journalists voted not to speak to him because of a row over the non-renewal of two freelance producers' contracts. Now staff at the *Money Programme* are fuming at him for apparently castigating a recent edition, scheduled to show a report on the chocolate industry, for being "too soft-centred" (sic). The report was, in fact, never shown. In an unprecedented act of honesty a BBC minion yesterday got Williams off the hook. Roger Cary, who takes the minutes at the programme review committee where Williams's comments were supposed to have been made, owned up that he had got it down wrong. Williams, while criticising the show, had not mentioned the sweetie item. The reference and the pun were his mistake.

Pain in Spain

TV producer Joe McDonald may not have been subjected to the Spanish Inquisition when he wrote to the Spanish Embassy after being mugged in Madrid but he did not expect the reply he got, either. Legal Attaché Rafael Valls sent him a grisly photograph of a victim of a British mugging.

PHS

Star Wars: Reagan's retreat

Washington
George Shultz, the US Secretary of State, has just fought and won one of the stormiest battles of his career on an issue that goes to the heart of the conflict within the Reagan administration over arms control: the interpretation of the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile Treaty.

He persuaded President Reagan last weekend that the mooted public repudiation of the strict limits imposed by the treaty on the testing and development of new weapons, especially space defence technology, would be disastrous. It would cause an outcry in Western Europe, split public opinion at home and probably wreck next month's summit. To avoid these dangers, Reagan had to promise that he was not about to reinterpret the ABM treaty to give himself a free hand.

The Pentagon, especially Richard Perle, Assistant Secretary for Defence, were already arguing for a more permissive reading of the treaty, insisting that the "correct" view would permit testing and development of advanced anti-missile technologies. The State Department lawyer, Abraham Sofaer, agreed. He told Robert McFarlane, the National Security Adviser, that only the actual deployment of advanced anti-missile technologies was banned, McFarlane then declared on television that henceforth this was the new US policy.

America's Nato allies were aghast. Britain used some of its sharpest language yet to tell Washington of its worry. Paul Nizze, the Administration's arms control guru, forecast a storm in Congress. Shultz, armed with urgent telegrams from US embassies around the world, argued it out last Friday in front of the President with his leading opponents.



Reagan, under conflicting pressure from Shultz (left) and Perle.

It is suggested that he gave veiled hints - denied yesterday - that he would resign if over-ruled. He won. But he announced his victory only on Monday, to a San Francisco meeting of Nato parliamentarians who had been questioning Lord Carrington, Nato secretary general, about the apparent shift in US policy. Monday was a public holiday here, and such was the nervousness lest there should be a last-minute hitch that the remarks were not released before late afternoon in Washington: too late for real attention in Europe or for the evening news here.

What Shultz announced was a clever face-saving formula. The US insisted it was correct in its new "broad" reading of the treaty, but the argument was now "moot". In all future research and development of the 15 "Star Wars" experiments involving new technologies, Reagan would abide by a rigorous, narrow interpretation of the treaty's restrictions. Shultz got straight into a plane to say the same thing to Nato foreign ministers in Brussels.

The hardliners are far from beaten, however. Perle, announced that if "Star Wars" experiments

weapons, on which effective defence may rest.

But, more dangerously, if the Russians were convinced the US was simply redefining the language of the treaty in its own interests, they could then repudiate the entire treaty themselves. The US would then end up with the worst of both worlds: in the absence of anti-ballistic restraints, it might find that its own research in ballistic missile defence technologies did not do the job, leaving the country with no effective defence, no control on Soviet missiles, and a possible build-up of Soviet offensive forces to overcome an anticipated US defence system.

No one believes the ABM treaty is foolproof or sufficient. It was intended as a first step to be complemented later by an offensive missile reduction treaty which never materialized. In any case, it is clear that the Russians have been cheating quite blatantly in building a large radar station at Krasnoyarsk, which the ABM treaty specifically outlaws. The Russians are also far advanced in their own space defence research, and have done much in laser technology. The ABM treaty allows for research into anti-ballistic missile systems based on "other physical principles", but deployment of these would have to be discussed.

Arms control and the Soviet and American insistence that each side abides by treaties already signed will be the kernel of the summit. Shultz knows it is both too late and unrealistic to try to set a different agenda. He cannot gratuitously offer Moscow material for a further attack on Washington's policies so near to the meeting. For the moment he has won his point. But for how long?

Michael Binyon

Two conflicting views on fighting unemployment

Well-meaning but will it work?

Roy Batchelor argues against higher spending

The policies advocated by the Charter for Jobs represent the latest embodiment of what I call "nice-guy economics". The hearts of the proponents are in the right place: they see a trade-off between unemployment and inflation; they observe a mix of high unemployment and low inflation emerging from present policy, and they want to reverse these priorities, and buy lower unemployment at some cost - though as little as possible - in terms of rising inflation.

Like many nice guys, the Charter economists want to believe that everyone else is as nice as themselves. Their policy of temporary reflation will be implemented by a well-meaning government, and their incomes and prices policies will be administered by an effective civil service. Employers and unions will react in a generous and public-spirited manner.

I share the concern of the Charter economists about the rate of unemployment. But I regard the causes as macroeconomic rather than microeconomic, the culmination of long-term trends rather than the short-term consequences of a monetarist experiment. And I have an altogether more cynical view of how governments, bureaucrats, firms and unions behave. As a result, I believe that reflation and incomes policies are irrelevant and unworkable.

My doubts stem from the observation of how such policies have been implemented over the past 20 years. For those who are apprehensive about the "monetarist experiment", it is worth recalling that this was a logical response to the failure of a succession of "reflationist experiments" of precisely the kind now advocated by the Charter.

The history of the past three reflations is hardly encouraging. As the table shows, reflation in general succeeded in reducing, or at least stabilizing, unemployment for a year or two, but was followed by an inexorable rise of unemployment to yet higher levels. The rate of unemployment doubled between the beginning and end of each of the business cycles induced by these reflationary experiments. Their only lasting legacy was a progressive rise in the share of the public sector in national output and employment.

I would make the following deductions. Unemployment in the United Kingdom is not cyclical in origin: the most striking feature is its upward trend. Explaining the trend must be the main objective of economic analysis, reversing it the main objective of economic policy. Inflation cannot, even under ideal circumstances, make a permanent impression on unemployment. The short-term reductions following reflationary budgets were largely due to the inflation caused. This reduced the real wage. It was not, however, perceived by employees - or rather their union representatives - as being in their own best interests. Once the higher rate of inflation was

In the inky trade we call inverted commas quotes. When dictating copy to a typewriter, we say, "Quote... Unquote". The words have been known to end up in the copy surreptitiously as "Goat" or "Ungulate". We use quotes to corral direct quotations, which are an essential part of any good news story. We use deprecatory quotes around slang or vulgarity to demonstrate our superiority to common people who use such words indiscriminately, so eating our cake and having it, or having a whipping-boy and doing the whipping ourselves. We use quotes a lot rhetorically in spoken English these days. There is a common gesture of marking inverted commas in the air with one's fingers, to indicate that we are using words sarcastically or ironically.

When a columnist writes that somebody "resigned" in quotes, what he means is that somebody was invited to resign rather than be

Richard Layard puts the case for Charter for Jobs

Our purpose is to show that there is a genuine alternative to present policies. Since 1979 unemployment in Britain has grown by 8 per cent of the labour force - twice as much as the average for France, Germany and Italy. The basic reason is that the government's present budgetary stance is deflationary.

By contrast, in the US there has been a budgetary squeeze; rather the reverse. And whereas in Britain unemployment has more than doubled since 1979, in the US it is now roughly the same.

We are desperately in need of budgetary relaxation. First, there should be a cut in the tax on jobs. Second, there should be more spending on the physical infrastructure of our cities - and especially on the structural maintenance of our roads, homes, hospitals and schools. Third, there should be a job guarantee to the long-term unemployed, delivered through a massive expansion of schemes along the lines of the Community Programme.

But won't this simply unleash inflation and undo all the good which has been done so far? There are really three possible arguments against our policy. The first says there will be a wage explosion, the second says there will be a collapse in the exchange rate, the third says interest rates will sky-rocket. Let me take them in turn.

A wage explosion would not be triggered off by our kind of programme, aimed as it is at the unemployed rather than those whose skills are already in short supply. General reflation is difficult to achieve without increasing inflation, but by targeting the extra demand

identified unions rapidly moved to raise wages in line with inflation, thus pricing the newly created jobs out of the market. There were no nice guys round the bargaining table. It is only on this very short time-scale, during the period that inflation is not anticipated by wage bargainers, that a trade-off has existed between inflation and unemployment. Over the long term the two are unconnected. Low inflation has co-existed with both high and low unemployment; and high inflation was in no way moderated by rising unemployment.

The history of the past three incomes policies has been no less discouraging than the record of the past three reflations. All have succeeded in reducing inflation during their period of operation. All have broken down. And all have been followed by an inflationary explosion as the price level re-established its underlying trend.

There are two lessons to be learnt

Reflations

	Before	During	After
Wilson, 66-67	1.4	1.9	2.4
Heath 73-74	3.6	2.3	4.6
Callaghan 76-78	5.5	5.5	8.7

You can quote me

New words for old, by Philip Howard

sacked. The Champagne Bureau, which campaigns to restrict the use of the euphemistic word champagne to sparkling wine made in the Champagne area of France, is vexed by the use of quotes to get around its monopoly of the word. Publicists write of local Portuguese "champagne". When the champagne purists object, the lawyers for Portuguese "champagne" write back: "As we feel sure you are quite aware, the effect of inserting this word or phrase in inverted commas - a normal and frequent practice - is to give that word/phrase a special meaning."

There is a problem for lawyers about proprietary names and trade

towards untapped groups it can be made to work.

The inflation issue is a serious one. Charter for Jobs is quite explicit about additional possible policy instruments. It says that "if it proves impossible to reduce unemployment below present levels without inflation increasing, we would all consider some comprehensive approach including incomes and prices policy to be better than doing nothing to reduce unemployment."

As for the argument about the exchange rate, it is true that an uncontrolled fall in the rate would push up import prices and almost certainly lead to an upward twist in the inflationary spiral. But we know that the exchange rate can always be sustained by a sufficiently tight monetary policy - budgetary and monetary policy.

The prediction that interest rates will soar, aborting recovery, depends, of course, on the underlying debt situation. Is there a debt trap, such that if the government took a modest step towards expanding the government debt, interest rates would zoom up? The answer is no.

If all we did was to maintain the debt/income ratio, we could afford a borrowing requirement of at least £11 billion compared with the £7 billion currently planned, but there is no reason in fact why we should not allow the debt/income ratio to rise a little for a few years. For even then our public debt would be rising slower than public debt in other Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development nations, and there is no reason why our interest rates should be forced up relative to world levels.

● We Can Cut Unemployment is available from South Bank House, Black Prince Road, London, SE1 7SJ.

from these (very different) incomes and prices policies. First, they tend to break down. It is extremely difficult to legislate a rate of inflation different from that indicated by the growth of money expenditure and to legislate rates of inflation which permit relative price adjustments to occur. Firms simply evade the controls. No nice guys even in the boardroom, it seems.

Second, the policies are not necessary for inflation to be low. Monetary restraint, whether imposed by the fixed exchange rate regime of the 1950s and 1960s, or by the self-denying ordinances of Mrs Thatcher's Medium Term Financial Strategy, do the trick. Inflation is just about the only variable that a government can influence by means of such policies.

Butter mountains and wine lakes, most economists agree, arise because the price of the products has been maintained at high levels. When we observe an army of unemployed workers, our first thought should similarly be that the price which they are demanding for their skills is too high.

My view is that a progressive mispricing of labour has arisen because of trends in both the demand and supply sides. Demand has switched from traditional

manufacturing industries and towards services, partly because of foreign competition, as newly industrialized countries develop, partly because of the way tastes change as we all grow richer. The demand for traditional skills has fallen relative to the demand for new skills.

The pattern of supply of labour has also changed. More labour is supplied by women, and more on a part-time basis by both sexes. Employment in aggregate is increasing as a result of this supply shift.

In these circumstances we ought to observe relative wages falling in manufacturing, and radical changes in the flexibility of working arrangements in all occupations. Instead, there has been widespread resistance to change. The union movement in particular has sought to draw a distinction between "real jobs" or "man's work" - presumably, full-time rather than part-time, and making things rather than serving people - and the type of work which is increasingly on offer. Far from accepting that the relative wage for such work should fall, they are holding out for "fair wages" rather than market wages.

Since unemployment has these microeconomic rather than macroeconomic origins, it must be tackled through microeconomic policies. Two such policies are on offer, both promising a reduction of unemployment, one quickly and at great economic and social cost, the other more slowly but permanently.

The first option is the artificially recreated demand for the products which have proved unsaleable and skills which are now unmarketable. That does not mean stimulating aggregate demand. It means protecting domestic producers from foreign competition, and overriding the expression of consumer preferences. It is not to my personal taste, but we know that it will cure unemployment, as the experience of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe demonstrates.

The alternative is to try to make the labour market function better. This is my preferred course, because I prefer a liberal to an illiberal society. I am, therefore, in full agreement with some of the Charter's proposals, for example the call to remove taxes on employment. Indeed, by the same token I would recommend the removal of subsidies to unemployment.

Any policy designed to increase relative wages, flexibility, and the mobility of workers between skills, and between different parts of the country, seems to me to be worth pursuing. This will not work quickly. We may be dealing with ingrained attitudes to work which will take a generation to change: it is a difficult path. But to pretend, as the Charter does, that there is some costless middle way to eliminate unemployment is even less kind.

Taken from speeches in a debate yesterday between Richard Layard and Maurice Peston (for the Charter) and Patrick Minford and Roy Batchelor (against) at King's College, London.

The Oxford lexicographers tread warily around the minefield: "Their inclusion (of proprietary words like biro) does not imply that they have acquired for legal purposes a non-proprietary or general significance, nor is any other judgement implied concerning their legal status."

The young use quotes all the time in the spoken language. Kenneth Hudson wrote a book, *The Language of the Teenage Revolution*, about the practice. He argued that the anti-establishment generation have taken over the language of the previous straight decades, and poked gentle fun at it, by placing words and phrases within invisible inverted commas. Thus "charm-ing" is used to damn something that is by no means charming, and "chum" and "mum" are pejorative. Revolution may be going too far. But maybe we should put it in inverted commas. There are a lot of them around. Unquote.

David Watt

A lesson still to sink in

While many flashy anniversaries have been observed this year, one that really is worthy of note has been overlooked. It is 150 years this autumn since the publication of the best book ever written on the United States - Alexis de Tocqueville's *Democracy in America*.

The book's prescience is still justified daily. In particular, when de Tocqueville predicted that the conduct of foreign policy would be a characteristic weakness of American democracy, he identified what is rapidly becoming one of the greatest problems of our own time.

"A democracy," said de Tocqueville, in the famous passage on foreign politics, "is unable to regulate the details of an important undertaking, to persevere in a design, and to work out its execution in the face of serious obstacles. It cannot combine its measures with secrecy and it will not await their consequences with patience."

This lapidary statement is adorned with the example of American conduct on the outbreak of the French Revolution when, de Tocqueville believes, the Americans "propensity to obey the impulse of passion rather than the suggestions of prudence and to abandon a mature design for the gratification of a momentary caprice" would have led them into the great folly of declaring war on England, had it not been for the fortunate accident that President George Washington, with his "austere rationality and immense prestige" was there to restrain them.

These phrases are worth repeating as the best possible commentary on the events of the past week. It is obvious that it is in the interests of the US to promote the peace process in the Middle East by reasonably even-handed means: to support the stability of Egypt as one of the cornerstones on which peace will inevitably have to be built; to avoid inflicting humiliations that might increase the pull of Arab nationalism and Muslim fundamentalism, and to keep as many other friendly countries on board as possible. All these "mature designs" have been put at risk for the sake of a "momentary caprice" - the anger aroused by the death of an American tourist.

Of course the anger is justified, and the surrounding psychological climate of intense American frustration is understandable. The fact that the "greatest nation on earth" has had to endure the Iranian hostage debacle and various assorted murders and hijackings in Lebanon without being able to do much about it offends against Americans' idea of their national dignity and their ingrained conviction that all problems ought to be solved if only enough resources and energy are devoted to the task. The American euphoria and self-congratulation over what was, after all, a petty victory achieved by a very simple and unheroic military operation can only be understood in these terms.

The president may not have displayed much of George Washington's "austere rationality" in the affair but few Americans care about that. As Rambo, proclaiming defiance to Third World tormentors and treacherous American liberals, Ronald Reagan is assuming one of the most popular roles he has ever played in his life.

The damage to western interests caused by this rush of blood to the American head is probably not quite as calamitous as it presently looks. It is wonderful what economic dependence will do to dampen the

reactions (though not necessarily the resentments) of client states. But the trouble is that if the US gets away with it, it will be by good luck. This is only the latest example of the Administration putting calculations about the immediate domestic situation in front of underlying interests, broadly conceived.

There have been plenty of others. The Star Wars initiative is the most crass and most damaging of these, but recent American foreign policy provides innumerable examples. Even in the economic field, where the administration can take some credit for trying to stem the tide of protectionism for the sake of wider considerations, it has still not really faced up to the main cause of the problem: its own long-standing indifference to the international cost of economic policies designed to meet pressing and exclusively domestic demands.

You may reply, of course, that there is nothing new about all this, and that the past few years have coped well enough with the phenomenon since the republic's foundation. Nevertheless the difficulties have increased, and are still increasing. American democracy is even more volatile and more open than in the past. High expectations, ethnic diversity, pressure group politics and modern communications have combined to make quick tides of mood and fashion wilder than ever. The presidency can keep afloat in this heavy surf (and Carter did not) only by the short-term strategy of spotting each succeeding breaker as it forms, riding its crest briefly and getting off before it crashed on to the rocks.

Even the swell that underlies these waves is changing faster - the day before yesterday, détente, yesterday human rights and the "American crisis", today patriotism and the communist menace, tomorrow (who knows?) peace in our time.

Many thoughtful Americans acknowledge this in theory but not many really appreciate the practical difficulties it all places in the way of doing business with the US. Allies and clients simply cannot rely on American policy remaining consistent under any pressure. After the civilities that Reagan has bandied about in order to satisfy his domestic requirements, Presidents Mubarak and Bourguiba do not know where they are. The Italians are bewildered that anyone should be so ignorant and insensitive of Italy's political situation as to expect them to hold the Palestinian Abu Abbas. They will all hedge their bets from now on.

But even more serious is the effect on adversaries. The Syrians and Russians do not know where they are either, and if they do not know where they are, why ever attempt to do a deal on the Middle East - or indeed on anything else? The summit meeting next month is bedevilled, as it would have been if it had taken place when de Tocqueville was writing, by the fact that Gorbachov cannot be sure that what Reagan says, Congress will buy.

The negotiating process, and even the process by which a president makes up his own mind, have been corrupted by the terrific pressures of modern American democracy. A deal, even if it is struck and ratified, may be completely undermined by sudden shifts in opinion. Thanks to American power the whole world is at the mercy of these shortcomings. We have to live with them, but we have to recognize them for what they are, and make our own dispositions accordingly.

Alan Franks

Going from Bard to worse

Elgin marbles notwithstanding, the Greeks are great Anglophiles. When Shakespeare descends on them they also show themselves much to our surprise, to be considerable Anglophiles. But there are problems.

The other week I had the pleasure of seeing the Peter Hall/Ian McKellen *Coriolanus* at the Herod Atticus theatre in Athens, a production generally agreed to be the best of the post-Olivier interpretations.

Now, although the audience was 90 per cent Greek, it was clear from the nature of their response that they were missing badly the nuance of Shakespeare's heightened and complex language. (Can you imagine a comparable occurrence if a Greek classic came to the NT in its original?)

The British Council does a brisk trade in English language tuition over there, and no sooner had the National's visit been announced than there was a run on all the available Ardens in the capital. Never could a foreign audience have done its prep more diligently. Here was a case not of coals to Newcastle, but rather of McKellen to Mercouri.

Yet - and here I come to the point - while the cadences of the lines fell on understanding ears, from the VIPs in the *thokos* of the front row to the distant gods of the amphitheatre's highest reaches, it was the plot itself which somehow managed to evade proper comprehension. Ironic, since the play's narrative lines - all of distant demagogues and martial heroes who would scorn the notion of a plebiscite - bear many a message for the Greece of recent years.

Coriolanus, of course, is a less tricky proposition than some others. As one Athenian student of Shakespeare put it, with an air of near desperation: "What happens in *Hamlet*?" A good question, which has exercised the minds of everyone from Hazlitt to Hobson. And not many short answers.

"But you are a journalist. You should be able to explain."

"What? In a few words?"

"Yes."

"How many?" "Four or five."

And this is where the game of Tabloid Shakespeare began, in the very cradle of culture and democracy and, therefore, of journalism. What higher piece of cultural democracy can there be than to encompass five tragic acts in the span of a *Starline* ride?

I did my best: "PROBLEM PRINCE TO SEE MUM - from our Court correspondent in Elisnore." The Athenian was not impressed. "All right then: DENMARK. ROTTEN STATE - OFFICIAL." Still no response. But for what they are worth, are my suggestions, a random and incomplete rendering of the canon.

All's Well That Ends Well: WOODLAND SEX CHANGE PROBE.

Richard II: GAY MONARCH.

Othello: KING DICK'S COMEBACK.

Henry I: HAL IN NEW BREACH BID.

The Merchant of Venice: FLESH POUND CLAIMED.

Macbeth: MAC GETS CAWDOR - THRONE NEXT; or WITCHES MEET - HEATH BLASTED.

Love's Labour's Lost: LORDS FOR SEX BAN.

Measure for Measure: NUN VETOES BROTHER'S RAPE PLEA.

Troilus and Cressida: CRESSIDA JILTS LOVER, HECTOR SLAIN.

A Midsummer Night's Dream: GREEK LOVE WEB - FAIRIES HELD.

Henry VI Part I: ROSES ROW LOOMS.

Part II: KING WEEDS MAGGIE.

Part III: MAGGIE MAD AS SON SNUBBED.

Timon of Athens: GOOD TIME TIM GOES BUST.

Titus Andronicus: TA-TA TIME FOR TA.

Twelfth Night: "MUSIC IS SEX DRUG" - DUKE.

Cymbeline: ROMANS IN BRITAIN - NEW UPROAR.

Oh yes, and *Coriolanus* itself: BIG C SNUBS UNIONS - No deal on corn. The Athenian was still unimpressed.



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

GILICK'S LAW

The central question of law to emerge from the Gillick case is whether a person under the age of 16 has the legal capacity to make a valid consent to medical treatment. If he or she has, and if in a particular case displays enough understanding of the nature and implications of the proposed treatment to achieve informed consent, that suffices. It dispenses with the requirements of parental consent before treatment.

If on the other hand a person below the age of 16 does not have the legal capacity to consent to medical treatment, no one may supersede the parents' responsibility to make the decision, save a court of law by way of guardianship, wardship or care and control proceedings. A doctor who went ahead without parental approval or leave of a court or in emergency would be acting unlawfully.

The one direct reference in statute is ambiguous on this point. Case law is sparse and indecisive. The trial judge in the Gillick case went one way, the appeal judges the other way. The House of Lords has greater freedom to develop the common law in order to remove uncertainty and suit the circumstances of the time. Exercise of that freedom has led the law lords in divergent directions, and some of the heat in the debate abroad has entered into some of their judgements.

Lord Templeman held that a girl under the age of 16 is not sufficiently mature to be allowed by law to decide for herself that she will practise contraception for the purpose of sexual intercourse. Lord Brandon of Oakwood argued that to provide a girl under 16 with contraceptive treatment is to promote what the Sexual Offences Act of 1956 prohibits, which is contrary to public policy. He held that such treatment is in no circumstances lawful, with or without parental approval. Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Scarman and Lord Bridge of Harrow held that a legal capacity to consent to medical treatment does belong to persons under 16 provided certain conditions are fulfilled. That view prevails, although the crude score over 27 months is five judges to four the other way. The DHSS wins its appeal. Mrs Gillick is refused relief. Pre-Gillick practice is sustained as lawful.

lick practice is sustained as lawful.

Conflicting considerations of public policy are thrown up by this case. The main contention on one side is that the law ought to be arranged so as to lend support to those parents who are conscientiously doing their duty to care for the health and morals of their children in their upbringing, and (of particular relevance here) to lead them to a proper understanding and right use of the sexual drive, as the parents themselves understand these things. It is claimed that the secret availability of contraceptives under the heading of medical treatment undermines in a general way the efforts of some conscientious parents, and worse, may actually equip with contraceptive protection a young daughter of parents to whom that course is gravely repugnant. The situation is made worse by the relegation to medicine of decisions that are medical in only one of their aspects and are moral and behavioural in their more important aspects.

Allegations expand to embrace proselytizing motives of an organized section of the medical profession and a left-wing political conspiracy to subvert the morals of new generations. There is no need to pant all the way in pursuit of that. The matter is sharp enough even in the absence of improper motives.

The main contention of the other side is that the law ought to be arranged so as to permit effective help to be brought to girls under the age of 16 who have fallen into the practice of sexual intercourse. That will not always be achieved by their being counselled or instructed to mend their ways by parental or other authority. Effective help may also have to take the form of contraceptive precaution against pregnancy (which is likely to be something of a disaster for one so young) and precaution too, against the risk of venereal disease. To be effective in a significant proportion of cases help will have to be provided confidentially - that is without parents being informed. That is the experience of those at work in the field, and it is reflected in statutory regulations concerning the treatment of venereal disease.

Clues to the size of the population at risk are found in the number of live births in England and Wales to women under the age of 16 - 1,249 in 1983 - and the number of induced abortions for women residents under 16 - 4,077 in the same year. The number of such abortions had risen by two-fifths since 1972, while the number of births had fallen by 250. Since a high proportion of these girls will be in the nature of things be the children of parents who have opted out of their responsibility or are incompetent to exercise it, the invasion of parental right by the observance of medical confidentiality would not for the most part be very severe.

Neither of these main considerations of public policy deserves to be extinguished in favour of the other. A better balance than at present could be drawn by preserving a residual discretion for doctors to treat such patients in confidence; while giving legal effect to the official guidelines and stiffening them in ways indicated by Lord Fraser, and by Lord Templeman in parts of his speech; and requiring a clinic to consult with her general practitioner when an underage patient presents herself, in order to be acquainted with her medical history and family background.

It would be possible to go further and enable parents, who may fear the consequences for their own children of the availability of secret treatment, to give standing written notice to their family doctor of their objection to their daughters' receiving contraceptive treatment without their knowledge - such objection to be effective, so that a doctor would have to take steps to institute proceedings in court should he wish to act on his judgement that regard for the interests of that child necessitated treatment of the kind objected to.

That would have provided Mrs Gillick, for instance, with the relief she sought for herself. It would probably require legislation in view of yesterday's judgement. The procedures of the law have now exhausted themselves, and if anyone is to run further with this parcel it will have to be in Parliament.

ROMAN HOLIDAY FOR TERRORISTS

Italy's Prime Minister Signor Bettino Craxi and his foreign minister Giulio Andreotti made a (politically) fatal decision in ordering the release of Abu Abbas now widely acknowledged to be responsible for plotting what has become known as the Achille Lauro affair. The Israeli claim to have irrefutable evidence that his hand had directed the projected attack on their own port of Ashdod, an attack which in the event never took place. We have no reason to doubt this and even if we had the very suspicion linking him with a plan of this dimension and with its ugly consequences aboard the Italian cruise liner was reason enough to detain him.

Messrs Craxi and Andreotti argued that Abbas had acted as a mediator whose moderating influence had helped bring the hijacking to an end without more deaths than that of the elderly crippled American Mr Klinghoffer. So be it. The British authorities have made deals of questionable moral value with criminals in the past in the overall interests of preventing crime. But international terrorism is a menace of an unprecedented scale. Mr Abbas' help to the Italian Government might constitute mitigating evidence in court, but that it should save him from detention and subsequent trial is to betray the very weakness which lays Western democracies open to exploitation.

To that extent some sympathy is due to Senator Giovanni Spadolini and his two fellow Republican party ministers who fiercely opposed the decision taken by the coalition government. Even when judged by the flexible standards of international politics, the Italian action - by offending its ally in Washington - made very little sense.

But did Senator Spadolini do right by seeing in their disagreement an issue of such principle that he and his colleagues felt obliged to resign? By stalking out of the five-party coalition they have precipitated a political crisis which must give international terrorism everywhere great cause for rejoicing. From being a near-disaster for the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) the Achille Lauro episode might come to be regarded as something of a triumph. The four men who are in custody were on a suicide mission anyway so must have been considered expendable, while their top man has not only got away but brought down the Italian Government with him. On such instability does international terrorism thrive.

Nor was this any old Italian government. Given another month in office Signor Craxi would have become Italy's longest-serving Prime Minister in one stretch since 1945. That he has been in power for only just over two years is in itself a

commentary on what went before - and raises further doubts about his demise.

He won power and has retained it by political skill rather than strength but more important, he has used that power to Italy's great advantage. He inherited an economy which was standing up to the recession of the early 1980s rather more efficiently than many had thought possible. But he has helped to give that economy further stability, not least by successfully decoupling wages from the cost of living index.

He has sometimes been compared with David Owen - a somewhat misleading image because they are hardly look-alikes. They do though have a strong forthright manner which can make enemies but also impress friends. In Signor Craxi's case it has - until now - impressed his allies in Nato and the EEC, who have relished having an Italian colleague whose face does not keep changing. Under his leadership Italy has become a force to be reckoned with, a voice to be heard.

That he should now be forced into resignation by an issue of this kind is a matter for regret on both sides of the Atlantic. The result of the Republicans' own suicide mission has been to ensure that Italy's punishment hardly fits its Government's crime. It is a victory, of sorts, for the PLO.

Prosecution service

From the President of the Prosecuting Solicitors Society of England and Wales

Sir, I refer to the article by Mr Peter Evans in *The Times* on September 27. Your readers should be aware of why the Crown Prosecution Service is being introduced.

The Prime Minister has stated, "We have never scrapped in any way our resources for law and order". It will be ironic if this Government is seen in later years as the Government which was responsible for the erosion of standards of prosecuting in England and Wales. It makes little sense to apply resources to the policing side of law enforcement whilst denying resources to the prosecution side.

Unless there is a urgent review of the proposals for this new service there will be an ever-growing, unhealthy imbalance, with talented lawyers available to represent defendants, but inexperienced, ill-equipped lawyers without incentive or prospects, representing the prosecution.

Is that what the country wants? It

positions. Talented lawyers are now leaving the prosecution service and going over to the defence, because they are disillusioned with the career prospects on offer. Senior positions both for qualified lawyers and for essential support staff are being drastically reduced, with the result that prospects for advancement will be severely curtailed.

The Prime Minister has stated, "We have never scrapped in any way our resources for law and order". It will be ironic if this Government is seen in later years as the Government which was responsible for the erosion of standards of prosecuting in England and Wales. It makes little sense to apply resources to the policing side of law enforcement whilst denying resources to the prosecution side.

Unless there is a urgent review of the proposals for this new service there will be an ever-growing, unhealthy imbalance, with talented lawyers available to represent defendants, but inexperienced, ill-equipped lawyers without incentive or prospects, representing the prosecution.

Is that what the country wants? It

should be borne in mind that professional impartial prosecuting is the best way of ensuring that not only the guilty but also the innocent are properly dealt with.

JOHN TIMMONS, President, The Prosecuting Solicitors' Society of England and Wales, Park House, 20 Park Place, Cardiff, October 4.

Schools for the gifted

From the Master of Emmanuel College, Cambridge

Sir, It is not the case that schools rather like the top ten advocated by Dr Rae (report, October 2) once existed in this country, though in very much greater numbers. They were called direct grant and grammar schools.

Yours faithfully, DEREK BREWER, Emmanuel College, Cambridge, October 14.

Official secrets inconsistencies

From the Chairman of the Campaign for Freedom of Information

Sir, Those who condemn section two of the Official Secrets Act and call for its repeal are inconsistent in their demands that if Mr Clive Ponting was prosecuted under it should Mr Cecil Parkinson be.

The investigation, and a prosecution, of Mr Parkinson would be even more absurd and frivolous than the absurd and frivolous prosecution of Clive Ponting.

What emerges from this latest episode is the extent to which section two has become a national joke, and that it needs to be repealed and replaced by freedom of information legislation with protective clauses for that information which, from any viewpoint, has to remain confidential.

In the meantime the Lord Chancellor's comment in the House of Lords yesterday, as reported in your newspaper, that "it would be unfortunate... if it were even to be thought by public opinion that there was one law for Civil Servants and another for politicians" is almost unbelievable.

Thought: It is known that there is one law for Civil Servants and another for politicians. This is demonstrated every time a Cabinet minister leaks his view of a meeting in Downing Street, or leaks in advance his more controversial proposals in order to assess public opinion.

As Mr James Callaghan told the Franks committee, "Leaking is what you do and briefing is what I do". Exactly why Mr Parkinson needed to brief Miss Kennedy may be a matter for speculation, but these were the double standards that were being implied.

Yours, DES WILSON, Chairman, The Campaign for Freedom of Information, 3 Endsleigh Street, WC1, October 17.

In other words

From Mr Terence O'Brien

Sir, An American civil airliner en route to the Bahamas is intercepted by British jets and forced to land in Cuba. Aboard is an IRA terrorist who shot a man in Ulster recently, and the British Government insist the Cubans should hand this man over for trial in their courts.

The British jet aircraft meanwhile, having refuelled in mid-Atlantic, make a rocket attack on the offices of the Irish-American aid offices in Boston, killing a couple of dozen locals as well as two visiting terrorists, then return triumphant to England, where the Prime Minister acclaims their deed.

Are you happy about all this? Yours truly, TERENCE O'BRIEN, Innisfree, Seal Square, Selsey, Chichester, Sussex, October 14.

Selection tests

From Mr R. D. Beale

Sir, Mr A. J. Glead writes (October 5) as one "who believes that education is the key to the successful future of Britain". However, in discussing education with coaching for tests designed to select the pupils most likely to benefit from the super-selective schools existing in parts of Essex, he is doing nothing to secure Britain's future.

Tests such as these are designed to indicate potential abilities, regardless of the curriculum of the school the child has attended up to the age of 11.

To force-feed pupils with practice tests would distort the education provided at the primary schools and guarantee misery for those children sent to a secondary school, making demands on them their abilities will not be able to match.

Parents who coach their children to over-perform at the 11-plus are likely to be storing up trouble for themselves when their children are older, and they have their children's interests really at heart they will not do so.

The Essex County Council working group is to be commended for its determination to stamp out the practice of coaching.

Yours faithfully, R. D. BEALE, The Grammar School, Princess Elizabeth Way, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire, October 6.

Policy on Ulster

From Mr Ben Caraher

Sir, Mr P. W. Duncanson (October 14) has left a few Unionists cast out of the bag and I think you might find it instructive to examine some of them more closely.

"Changes in policing policy" refers to recent use of the RUC to prevent Orange demonstrations passing through a Nationalist area of Portadown and through the Nationalist village of Castledawson to show the natives who's boss. Unionists think it a normal police function to facilitate and protect these triumphalist provocations and the prospect of a police service that is even-handed in its treatment of both communities is one of its "fears".

The proposal that ministers of the Irish Government act in an advisory capacity in the administration of Northern Ireland is opposed because they will be "acting simply as ambassadors of Cabinet rank for the SDLP". In other words, the really objectionable feature of Dublin's involvement is that it gives the Nationalist minority in Northern Ireland an effective say in the government of the province.

Although British ministers retain executive responsibility, "this will be a discriminatory arrangement, leaving Unionists with no represen-

Disorderly conduct, a proper offence

From Mr A. H. Speaight

Sir, Rarely have I read such feeble arguments as those of your correspondents (October 14 and 15) who criticise the Home Secretary's proposal to enact a specific offence of disorderly conduct.

First, the merits of such an offence. Throughout living memory it has been an offence to be drunk and disorderly. I have never heard criticism from the civil liberties lobby, or any other quarter, of that law. So one asks: does disorderly conduct cease to be anti-social if its perpetrator happens to be sober?

In fact, the disorderly but sober have not been escaping prosecution. They are regularly prosecuted under section 5 of the Public Order Act 1936 whereby it is an offence in a public place to use "threatening, abusive or insulting words or behaviour... whereby a breach of the peace is likely to be occasioned".

In London a similarly worded provision was introduced as long ago as 1839. Again, I have never known the civil liberties lobby protest at the existence of such an offence.

All that is unsatisfactory about that offence - and, in effect, the only feature which the Home Secretary wished to change - is the archaic reference to a "breach of the peace". If your correspondents have any experience of the law in practice they must have seen many cases in which prosecutors have been driven to rely upon undignified hypotheses as to the likelihood of a breach of the peace.

Take the typical case of the lout who abuses a police officer. I have never known a magistrates' court regard such a fine as insufficient to constitute this offence. Yet the finding predicates the worrying suggestion that the responsible and disciplined police officer might be provoked to physical retaliation.

Many of us have for years considered that such convictions have brought the process of justice into disrepute. The situation has existed and been tolerated only because serious disorderly conduct was manifestly ought to constitute an offence.

If, as I imagine, the Home Secretary presents a Bill on the lines of the ideas in the White Paper, *Review of Public Order Law*, then the new offence would be constituted only if the disorderly conduct caused "substantial alarm, harassment or distress". Any right-thinking citizen will

consider it appropriate that a penalty be available to deter such activities. I note with interest that your correspondents do not dispute that.

What they say is that juvenile delinquents should be "managed" rather than prosecuted. There may well be a case for extensive use of cautioning as opposed to prosecuting juveniles. Indeed, the Home Office (February, 1985) has encouraged that approach. But is it a dangerous proposition that anti-social behaviour should therefore not be criminal?

Do your correspondents follow the logic of their arguments and suggest that we should "decriminalise" the burning of cars or looting of shops?

Yours faithfully, ANTHONY SPEAIGHT, Temple, EC4, October 15.

From the Chairman of the Freedom Association

Sir, We are now to have the criminal offence of "disorderly conduct" (report, October 11). This news was unaccompanied by any real indication as to whether Parliament is to be asked to pass a statute for an offence liable summarily by magistrates, on indictment before a judge and jury, or one triable "either way".

Any freedom of choice by the legislature on how minor or major the new offence is to be made would appear to be constrained by the continuance of the peremptory challenge system of jurors. The defendant's present right to so challenge up to three jurors (with no reason being given) contrasts with that of the prosecution which can only challenge "for cause".

At a time even of majority verdicts, miscarriages and their lawyers have demoralized the police and the judiciary by their almost automatic manipulation of this right.

While pre-war Germany and the post-war Soviet Union are examples of nations with order without freedom, there has yet to be an example of a nation which has freedom without order. Yours faithfully, NORRIS McWHIRTER, Chairman, The Freedom Association, Avon House, 360-366 Oxford Street, W1, October 14.

Elections to Synod

From the Bishop Suffragan of Aston

Sir, In Clifford Longley's article in your columns today about the results of the elections to General Synod he is kind enough to refer to me almost as though I "ought" to have been elected. That was generous of him, but the generosity is somewhat mitigated by his suggesting that my defeat was a "capricious" result of the system of election.

Let the system be thought to have failed to do what it "ought" to have done, let me spell out some simple points.

1. I have consistently advocated as fair the method of the single transferable vote, by which the Synod is elected - and by which, if we would have fair representation, Parliament should be elected. 2. The system does not and cannot throw up "capricious" results. 3. The best advocate of a system of election is one who has just lost under that system, so I hasten to take advantage of my opportunity. Any fool can glory in a system that has elected him, and will never see faults in it - that is one of the

problems of our sitting parliamentarians.

4. The oh-so-simple and oh-so-hurtful truth is that the suffragans of the Province of Canterbury chose not to elect me. I sent them a wholly compelling address. I fully shared Mr Longley's view that I "ought" to have been elected.

The electors remained impassively unconvinced, and very fairly and justly elected six others whom they preferred. I, obviously, think they were wrong to do this. I even venture the thought that they were capricious. But let there be no mistake. They have voted in the representatives they have wanted and left out the would-be representatives whom they have not wanted. Let not the fairest method of voting known to us take the blame by Clifford Longley's use of the word "capricious".

Perhaps, on the other hand, Mr Longley would like to act as my agent next time?

Yours faithfully, COLIN BUCHANAN, 60 Handsworth Wood Road, Birmingham, October 9.

Run out?

From Mr Michael O'Neil

Sir, To answer Dr Norman's question (October 11):

1. Most car manufacturers do not now stipulate the meticulous running-in procedures of yesterday. 2. Many "C" registered cars were have now covered sufficient mileage to take them out of a running-in period anyway. 3. Most important of all, the cars are almost certainly not the personal property of the hurrying drivers; someone else will pick up the bill for any abuse.

Yours faithfully, MICHAEL O'NEIL, Lamas Field, Cambridge, October 11.

Fruit of the vine

From Mr L. K. Cock

Sir, I feel that Ms McQuitty's enthusiasm is carrying her away off beam. On October 5 she describes the taste of four wines as follows: lime-juice and petrol (of in her own words, "a classic example of the Rhine Riesling grape at its best", forsooth); ripe blackcurrant and redcurrant; fresh raspberry and redcurrant; vibrant strawberry and beetroot.

I had always believed that wines tasted of grapes... Yours concernedly, L. K. COCK, 1 Marden Cottages, The Green, Woldingham, Surrey, October 9.

peacefully. If the British Government lacks the resolve to implement the proposed reforms its credibility in the eyes of the Nationalist minority as a source of redress will disappear.

Yours faithfully, BEN CARAHER, 31 Osborne Park, Belfast.

peacefully. If the British Government lacks the resolve to implement the proposed reforms its credibility in the eyes of the Nationalist minority as a source of redress will disappear.

Yours faithfully, BEN CARAHER, 31 Osborne Park, Belfast.

Dilemma of jobless

From the Director of Youth Training

Sir, In his letter (October 11) Canon Atkinson expresses fears that the Youth Training Scheme supported by the Halesowen churches may close because of changes in Government financial support.

YTS is primarily employer-based, but community-based schemes will continue to be needed for the reasons he brings out. With the expansion and development of the Youth Training Scheme next April major changes in funding and administration are being introduced, but we intend that high quality, community-based schemes which are still needed should be able to continue.

To give them time to adjust to the new circumstances the commission is making transitional arrangements for the next two years and our local staff will be contacting schemes such as that of Halesowen over the next

ON THIS DAY

OCTOBER 15 1913

On October 14 1913 there was an explosion at the Universal Colliery, Senghennydd, near Cardiff. In this, the worst disaster in a British coalfield, 439 men lost their lives.

THE PIT DISASTER. HEROISM UNDERGROUND.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CARDIFF, OCT. 17. There has been a great improvement in the position underground to-day. It is true that no news of living men has been received, but the fire is being overtaken at last, and the exploring parties have made such progress since the early hours of this morning, when the outlook seemed particularly black, as to warrant the hope that they may soon penetrate into the further workings in which most of the 375 men still to be accounted for are imprisoned...

THE FIGHT WITH THE FLAMES.

All this time brave men are striving with all their strength of mind and body to win some lives back from the corridors of death a third of a mile below the autumn sunlight of the Aber Valley. I emphasise the word "men" in the message of the dangers and difficulties of the rescue work, but the risks that more than a hundred great hearted men have been running were even greater than most of us assembled in the safe haven of the pit-head could possibly have realised without the first-hand testimony. Until a few hours ago there was always the possibility of a second explosion while the exploration work was in progress, and for long hours there was nothing but a thin film between the rescuers and death...

There came the inevitable and anxious reflection - "Is there yet a chance of saving life?" Neither Mr. Edwards nor any other member of the rescue parties can say what news they will eventually bring to the surface. The possibility of men still being alive in the mine depends upon whether the men in the remote workings were able to stop off the poisonous air currents or not. "If this should have happened," Mr. Edwards [MP for East Glamorgan] said in conclusion, "we know from the terrible Whitehaven experience that men may yet be alive, and we shall be able to get them, but one dare not raise hopes which may be disappointed at the moment to justify." The official statement carried the position little further. The committee of experts, after reviewing the whole situation, note the improvement in the travelling road and are satisfied that their policy is the right one. They have to leave something definite to tomorrow morning. They think there is every chance of getting within the main west level inside the fires. One fire has been conquered.

Faint hopes, as I have shown, are still cherished that some of the men may be found alive, and there are recorded instances of such marvels - a marvel it would be, for these 375 men have been underground now for nearly four days. The mere thought of that length of time in darkness, with that foul atmosphere, and without food, is horrible, but no-body wishes to discourage those who cherish the hope, however slight it may be. To-day there have been fewer people at the pit-head, and those who stood there in the golden sunshine of a splendid autumn afternoon seemed in the main resigned to the inevitable. And yet the watching crowd, though diminishing, is always there as an integral part of this awful tragedy.

THE NIGHT WATCH

There were probably not more than a couple of hundred people waiting last night, but the scene was a dramatic one. I watched at the pithead in the moonlight. The crowd was mainly gathered in the shadow of the temporary mortuary in the carpenter's shop. As it stood there among a company of men waiting to greet a living or identify the dead a weeping woman, even at that late hour, was led away to her home by kindly police officers from the ghastly spectacle within. A moment afterwards a wagon loaded with coffins lumbered up over the steps of the mortuary, and a sentinel of death outside the mortuary. Figures moved noiselessly to and fro, and there was a strange quietude in this recess of the mountains until between 2 and 3 o'clock. Then word went round that there was life in the pit. In a minute a mad rush to the gate, and been telephoned to; in a minute more that all the men in the Lady Smith district were alive. Alas! it was only a rumour, and it was promptly suppressed, and in a few minutes' time the silent vigil was proceeding as before. Rescuers went down in the cage, and those they had relieved, all blackened, many wet through, every man tireless and cheerful, came up and walked to the canteen which has been fitted up by the Rescue Force in the colliery office. Here, before a blazing fire, with hot drinks before them, the men told of the perils and dangers of the night underground. So the night wore on with ceaseless effort, and with daybreak came the women from the colliery cottages in the valley below to seek the tidings that are so long in coming...

Good shepherd

From the Reverend P. L. C. Richards

Sir, The weight of responsibility upon the shoulders of the Reverend Tony Durrans (October 16) as he takes sole charge of The Apostles is indeed impressive, but the work load must be negligible compared with that of our brother at Oxford who is Chaplain of All Souls.

Yours, etc, P. L. C. RICHARDS, The Rectory, Dumbleton, Evesham, Worcestershire, October 16.

Yours, etc, P. L. C. RICHARDS, The Rectory, Dumbleton, Evesham, Worcestershire, October 16.

Yours, etc, P. L. C. RICHARDS, The Rectory, Dumbleton, Evesham, Worcestershire, October 16.

Yours, etc, P. L. C. RICHARDS, The Rectory, Dumbleton, Evesham, Worcestershire, October 16.

Yours, etc, P. L. C. RICHARDS, The Rectory, Dumbleton, Evesham, Worcestershire, October 16.

Yours, etc, P. L. C. RICHARDS, The Rectory, Dumbleton, Evesham, Worcestershire, October 16.

Yours, etc, P. L. C. RICHARDS, The Rectory, Dumbleton, Evesham, Worcestershire, October 16.

Yours, etc, P. L. C. RICHARDS, The Rectory, Dumbleton, Evesham, Worcestershire, October 16.

Yours, etc, P. L. C. RICHARDS, The Rectory, Dumbleton, Evesham, Worcestershire, October 16.

Yours, etc, P. L. C. RICHARDS, The Rectory, Dumbleton, Evesham, Worcestershire, October 16.

Yours, etc, P. L. C. RICHARDS, The Rectory, Dumbleton, Evesham, Worcestershire, October 16.

Yours, etc, P. L. C. RICHARDS, The Rectory, Dumbleton, Evesham, Worcestershire, October 16.

Yours, etc, P. L. C. RICHARDS, The Rectory, Dumbleton, Evesham, Worcestershire, October 16.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 17: The Princess of Wales this evening attended a performance of the Spanish Riding School of Vienna at Wembley Arena.

Mrs George West and Lieutenant-Commander Peter Eberle, RN were in attendance.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 17: The Duchess of Gloucester, Patron of the Asthma Research Council, this morning visited the Asthma Society Gift Fair at the Hurlingham Club, London SW6.

THATCHER HOUSE LODGE
October 17: Princess Alexandra this afternoon visited Wilkin and Sons.

Memorial service
Professor H. N. Bull
A memorial service for Professor Hedley Norman Bull was held in the University Church of St Mary the Virgin, Oxford, yesterday. The Rev Dr Peter Hinchliffe officiated and the Master of Balliol read the lesson. Professor Michael Howard, Professor Adam Watson, Dr Robert O'Neill and Mr Don Markwell gave addresses. Oxford University was represented by the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Patrick Neill, QC, Warden of All Souls' College and the proctors.

Latest appointments
Lieutenant General Sir Alan Reay, FRCP, lately director general, Army Medical Services, to be chief honorary steward of Westminster Abbey in succession to Rear Admiral E. F. Guenzler.

Mr Iwan J. Miles chief probation officer for Lincolnshire, to succeed Mr Roy Bailey as secretary to the Central Council of Probation Committees. He takes up his duties on April 1, 1986.

Luncheon
British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce
Mr James Prior, MP, was the guest speaker at the members' luncheon of the British-Soviet Chamber of Commerce held yesterday at the Connaught Rooms. Sir John Mayhew-Sanders presided and those present included the Soviet Chargé d'Affaires, Mr A. J. Hunter, and Mr R. Samuel.

Law Society
Mr Alan Leslie, President of the Law Society, gave a lecture yesterday at 60 Carey Street, WC2. The guests included: Lord Templeman, Sir Jeremy Morris, Sir Edmund Leveson, Sir John Gifford, Mr P. N. Gifford, Mr J. M. Bennett, Mr D. T. Davis, QC, Mr John Wilson, QC, Mr Leslie Davis and Mr John Brown.

Reception

Corps of Queen's Messengers
The Corps of Queen's Messengers held their annual reception at 1 Carlton Gardens last night. The principal guests were Sir William Heseltine, Assistant Private Secretary to the Queen, and Lady Heseltine and Baroness Young, Minister of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs, and Dr Young, Lieutenant Colonel Terry Crump, superintendent of the corps, received the guests.

Dinners

Lady Mayores
The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayores last night entertained at dinner at the Mansion House the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Governor and Directors of the Bank of England, bankers and merchants of the City of London, members of the Court of Aldermen, the Sheriffs,

Forthcoming marriages

Mr S. May and Miss M. Kerr
The engagement is announced between Simon, elder son of Mr and Mrs C. J. May, of 1 The Rushes, Marlow, Buckinghamshire, and Marion, elder daughter of Lord and Lady John Kerr, of Holly Bank, Wootton, Woodstock, Oxford.

Mr T. G. Harding and Miss S. Harris
The engagement is announced between Timothy Guy, second son of Air Chief Marshal Sir Peter and Lady Harding, of 'Merlins', Oxford, Fitzpatrick, Dorset, and Caroline Sarah Alexandra, only daughter of Mr and Mrs David Harris, of Denham Close, Winchester, Hampshire.

Mr A. F. Khayat and Miss J. A. Laidlaw
The engagement is announced between Antoine, youngest son of Dr and Mrs Z. Khayat, of Beirut, Lebanon, and Joanna, youngest daughter of Sir Christopher and Lady Laidlaw, of Rougham, Suffolk.

Mr J. Armstrong and Miss S. E. Parker
The engagement is announced between Simon, son of Mr and Mrs D. Armstrong, of Broadway, Bromcombe, Nottinghamshire, and Susan, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Parker, of Doncaster, South Yorkshire.

Mr S. Davies and Miss R. Cliff
The engagement is announced between Simon, son of Mr and Mrs John Davies, of Nanyuki, Kenya, and Robin, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Paddy Cliff, of Nairobi, Kenya.

Mr A. J. Bryce and Miss M. A. Arden-Clarke
The engagement is announced between Alistair James, only son of Mr and Mrs James Bryce, of Coupar Angus, Perthshire, and Caroline Mary, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Paul Arden-Clarke, of Caterham, Surrey.

Mr S. P. Drake and Miss A. Graver
The engagement is announced between Stephen Paul, son of the late Arnold Drake, and Alison, daughter of Mr and Mrs R. T. Graver, of Darras Hall, Newcastle.

In the afternoon Her Royal Highness opened the Blood Transfusion Centre, Fenham Barracks, Newcastle upon Tyne and subsequently opened the Dene Centre for the Newcastle upon Tyne Council for the Disabled. Later The Duchess of Gloucester visited the Newcastle Airport on the occasion of the Airport's Fiftieth Anniversary and opened the Stage 3A Development.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

Mrs Euan McCorquodale was in attendance.

THATCHER HOUSE LODGE
October 17: Princess Alexandra this afternoon visited Wilkin and Sons.

Memorial service
Professor H. N. Bull
A memorial service for Professor Hedley Norman Bull was held in the University Church of St Mary the Virgin, Oxford, yesterday. The Rev Dr Peter Hinchliffe officiated and the Master of Balliol read the lesson. Professor Michael Howard, Professor Adam Watson, Dr Robert O'Neill and Mr Don Markwell gave addresses. Oxford University was represented by the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Patrick Neill, QC, Warden of All Souls' College and the proctors.

St Paul's School
The St Paul's Schools' Chamber Orchestra will perform in St John's Smith Square on Thursday, November 14 at 7.30pm. The main work is the premiere of *Concerto for St Paul's* by Peter Racine Fricker, an Old Pauline. The programme also includes music by Vaughan Williams, Butterworth and Derek Bourgeois. Old Paulines and Old Paulines are invited to send to their respective schools for tickets at £3 and £2. Tickets are also available to the public from the box office at St John's.

Service dinners
Britannia Royal Naval College
Admiral Sir Nicholas Hunt, Commander-in-Chief Fleet, and Lady Hunt were the guests of honour at a Combined Wardroom and Gunroom Mess Dinner to mark the Battle of Trafalgar held last night at the Britannia Royal Naval College, Dartmouth. The commander of the college, Commander I. W. Craig, presided.

King's Royal Rifle Corps
Field Marshal Sir Edwin Bramall presided at the annual dinner of the Celer et Audax Club which was held last night at the Cavalry and Guards Club.

Rajput Regiment
The annual dinner of the Rajput Regiment was held last night at the Army and Navy Club, Major A. S. J. Gordon presided.

Ulster Defence Regiment
The Colonel Commandant of the Ulster Defence Regiment, Brigadier H. J. P. Baxter welcomed Lieutenant-General Sir David Young as the guest of honour at the London dinner held last night at the Royal Artillery Mess, Woolwich. Brigadier P. F. Hargrave and Brigadier P. W. Graham were among those present.

Company of Weavers, Fullers and Shearmen
The Master, Wardens and Court of Assistants of the Company of Weavers, Fullers and Shearmen held a dinner at Tuckers' Hall, Exeter, last night in honour of the Mayor of Exeter and the Vice-Chancellor of Exeter University.

Mr R. J. Codrington and Miss J. E. Nolan
The engagement is announced between Richard, eldest son of Captain C. B. Codrington, CBE, RN, and Mrs J. E. Nolan, of Wiltshire, and Julia, eldest daughter of Captain D. B. Nolan, CBE, RN, and Mrs Nolan, of The Old Stables, North Cadbury, Somerset.

Mr M. J. B. Dudgeon and Miss S. C. Riley
The engagement is announced between Murray James Boyd, son of the late Mr Patrick Dudgeon and of Mrs Pamela Dudgeon, of Liphook, Hampshire, and Caroline, younger daughter of Dr and Mrs Peter Riley, of Old Alresford, Hampshire.

Captain H. R. G. Fulton and Miss C. Thompson
The engagement is announced between Hamilton Fulton, 17th/21st Lancers, elder son of Mr D. J. Fulton, of Chelsea, London, and the late Mrs Sandra Fulton and Colin, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs R. Thompson, of Collyweston, near Stamford, Lincolnshire.

Mr S. W. H. Fennell and Miss L. M. Ringrose-Vose
The engagement is announced between Simon, son of the late Mr Denzil Fennell and of Mrs Fennell, of Woking, Surrey, and Lucinda, elder daughter of Lieutenant-Commander and Mrs Christopher Ringrose-Vose, of Upham, Hampshire.

Flight Lieutenant K. Hann and Miss C. J. H. Jago
The engagement is announced between Kevin, only son of Mr and Mrs David Hann, of County Durham and Camilla, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Robert Jago, of Bournemouth, Dorset.

Mr P. J. Rigby-Jones and Miss L. E. FitzSimons
The engagement is announced between John, younger son of Mr and Mrs P. Rigby-Jones, of Woking, Surrey, and Laura, only daughter of Mr and Mrs E. S. FitzSimons, of Belfast.

Mr P. L. Thomas and Miss R. H. Fairley
The engagement is announced between Paul, son of Mr and Mrs G. H. Thomas, of Carmarthen, Dyfed, and Rosalind, only daughter of Mr and Mrs J. M. Fairley, of Yealand Conyers, Lancashire.

Mr A. J. Kaldor and Miss M. Myrnam
The marriage took place on Saturday, August 10 in the Cathedral of St Gerard, Aurillac, France, of Mr Andrzej Kolodziej and Miss Myrnam Chevalier.

Marriage
Mr A. J. Kaldor and Miss M. Myrnam
The marriage took place on Saturday, August 10 in the Cathedral of St Gerard, Aurillac, France, of Mr Andrzej Kolodziej and Miss Myrnam Chevalier.

Marriage
Mr A. J. Kaldor and Miss M. Myrnam
The marriage took place on Saturday, August 10 in the Cathedral of St Gerard, Aurillac, France, of Mr Andrzej Kolodziej and Miss Myrnam Chevalier.

Marriage
Mr A. J. Kaldor and Miss M. Myrnam
The marriage took place on Saturday, August 10 in the Cathedral of St Gerard, Aurillac, France, of Mr Andrzej Kolodziej and Miss Myrnam Chevalier.

Marriage
Mr A. J. Kaldor and Miss M. Myrnam
The marriage took place on Saturday, August 10 in the Cathedral of St Gerard, Aurillac, France, of Mr Andrzej Kolodziej and Miss Myrnam Chevalier.

Marriage
Mr A. J. Kaldor and Miss M. Myrnam
The marriage took place on Saturday, August 10 in the Cathedral of St Gerard, Aurillac, France, of Mr Andrzej Kolodziej and Miss Myrnam Chevalier.

Marriage
Mr A. J. Kaldor and Miss M. Myrnam
The marriage took place on Saturday, August 10 in the Cathedral of St Gerard, Aurillac, France, of Mr Andrzej Kolodziej and Miss Myrnam Chevalier.

Marriage
Mr A. J. Kaldor and Miss M. Myrnam
The marriage took place on Saturday, August 10 in the Cathedral of St Gerard, Aurillac, France, of Mr Andrzej Kolodziej and Miss Myrnam Chevalier.

Marriage
Mr A. J. Kaldor and Miss M. Myrnam
The marriage took place on Saturday, August 10 in the Cathedral of St Gerard, Aurillac, France, of Mr Andrzej Kolodziej and Miss Myrnam Chevalier.

Marriage
Mr A. J. Kaldor and Miss M. Myrnam
The marriage took place on Saturday, August 10 in the Cathedral of St Gerard, Aurillac, France, of Mr Andrzej Kolodziej and Miss Myrnam Chevalier.

Marriage
Mr A. J. Kaldor and Miss M. Myrnam
The marriage took place on Saturday, August 10 in the Cathedral of St Gerard, Aurillac, France, of Mr Andrzej Kolodziej and Miss Myrnam Chevalier.

Marriage
Mr A. J. Kaldor and Miss M. Myrnam
The marriage took place on Saturday, August 10 in the Cathedral of St Gerard, Aurillac, France, of Mr Andrzej Kolodziej and Miss Myrnam Chevalier.

Marriage
Mr A. J. Kaldor and Miss M. Myrnam
The marriage took place on Saturday, August 10 in the Cathedral of St Gerard, Aurillac, France, of Mr Andrzej Kolodziej and Miss Myrnam Chevalier.

Marriage
Mr A. J. Kaldor and Miss M. Myrnam
The marriage took place on Saturday, August 10 in the Cathedral of St Gerard, Aurillac, France, of Mr Andrzej Kolodziej and Miss Myrnam Chevalier.

Marriage
Mr A. J. Kaldor and Miss M. Myrnam
The marriage took place on Saturday, August 10 in the Cathedral of St Gerard, Aurillac, France, of Mr Andrzej Kolodziej and Miss Myrnam Chevalier.

Marriage
Mr A. J. Kaldor and Miss M. Myrnam
The marriage took place on Saturday, August 10 in the Cathedral of St Gerard, Aurillac, France, of Mr Andrzej Kolodziej and Miss Myrnam Chevalier.

Marriage
Mr A. J. Kaldor and Miss M. Myrnam
The marriage took place on Saturday, August 10 in the Cathedral of St Gerard, Aurillac, France, of Mr Andrzej Kolodziej and Miss Myrnam Chevalier.

Marriage
Mr A. J. Kaldor and Miss M. Myrnam
The marriage took place on Saturday, August 10 in the Cathedral of St Gerard, Aurillac, France, of Mr Andrzej Kolodziej and Miss Myrnam Chevalier.

Marriage
Mr A. J. Kaldor and Miss M. Myrnam
The marriage took place on Saturday, August 10 in the Cathedral of St Gerard, Aurillac, France, of Mr Andrzej Kolodziej and Miss Myrnam Chevalier.

Marriage
Mr A. J. Kaldor and Miss M. Myrnam
The marriage took place on Saturday, August 10 in the Cathedral of St Gerard, Aurillac, France, of Mr Andrzej Kolodziej and Miss Myrnam Chevalier.

Marriage
Mr A. J. Kaldor and Miss M. Myrnam
The marriage took place on Saturday, August 10 in the Cathedral of St Gerard, Aurillac, France, of Mr Andrzej Kolodziej and Miss Myrnam Chevalier.

Marriage
Mr A. J. Kaldor and Miss M. Myrnam
The marriage took place on Saturday, August 10 in the Cathedral of St Gerard, Aurillac, France, of Mr Andrzej Kolodziej and Miss Myrnam Chevalier.



Professor Bernard Lown, (left) the American co-founder of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, which last week was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize, being congratulated by Sir Raymond Hoffenberg, president of the Royal College of Physicians, in London yesterday.

Dr Lown later denied that the group's campaign played into the hands of the Soviet Union's propagandists. He said: "We have no political stance. We have not criticized any one government."

Dr Lown, a cardiologist professor at the Harvard School of Public Health, started the group in 1980 with Professor Yevgeny Chazov, of the Soviet Union.

When asked if appeals such as the

group's request last week to President Reagan to match a temporary Soviet halt in nuclear weapons tests could be used as anti-American propaganda, Dr Lown said: "We love to be used. ... We are not going to grow partisan in the process. The Americans can rapidly gain enormous propaganda advantage by stopping nuclear testing."

The group's 41-member directing council is to meet shortly to decide how to use the \$250,000 (£178,000) awarded with the Nobel prize.

Dr Lown said an American, a European and a Soviet physician would go to Africa soon to highlight what he called the discrepancy between the size of expenditures on the arms race and those for hunger and medical relief.

University news

Essex
Lectureships
Dr E. G. Kendrick, lecturer in law, has been appointed to the newly created post of Lecturer in Law, Essex.

Leeds
Lectureships
Dr J. D. H. Jones, lecturer in law, has been appointed to the newly created post of Lecturer in Law, Leeds.

Leeds
Lectureships
Dr J. D. H. Jones, lecturer in law, has been appointed to the newly created post of Lecturer in Law, Leeds.

Leeds
Lectureships
Dr J. D. H. Jones, lecturer in law, has been appointed to the newly created post of Lecturer in Law, Leeds.

Leeds
Lectureships
Dr J. D. H. Jones, lecturer in law, has been appointed to the newly created post of Lecturer in Law, Leeds.

Leeds
Lectureships
Dr J. D. H. Jones, lecturer in law, has been appointed to the newly created post of Lecturer in Law, Leeds.

Leeds
Lectureships
Dr J. D. H. Jones, lecturer in law, has been appointed to the newly created post of Lecturer in Law, Leeds.

Leeds
Lectureships
Dr J. D. H. Jones, lecturer in law, has been appointed to the newly created post of Lecturer in Law, Leeds.

Leeds
Lectureships
Dr J. D. H. Jones, lecturer in law, has been appointed to the newly created post of Lecturer in Law, Leeds.

Leeds
Lectureships
Dr J. D. H. Jones, lecturer in law, has been appointed to the newly created post of Lecturer in Law, Leeds.

Leeds
Lectureships
Dr J. D. H. Jones, lecturer in law, has been appointed to the newly created post of Lecturer in Law, Leeds.

Leeds
Lectureships
Dr J. D. H. Jones, lecturer in law, has been appointed to the newly created post of Lecturer in Law, Leeds.

Leeds
Lectureships
Dr J. D. H. Jones, lecturer in law, has been appointed to the newly created post of Lecturer in Law, Leeds.

Leeds
Lectureships
Dr J. D. H. Jones, lecturer in law, has been appointed to the newly created post of Lecturer in Law, Leeds.

Leeds
Lectureships
Dr J. D. H. Jones, lecturer in law, has been appointed to the newly created post of Lecturer in Law, Leeds.

Leeds
Lectureships
Dr J. D. H. Jones, lecturer in law, has been appointed to the newly created post of Lecturer in Law, Leeds.

Leeds
Lectureships
Dr J. D. H. Jones, lecturer in law, has been appointed to the newly created post of Lecturer in Law, Leeds.

Leeds
Lectureships
Dr J. D. H. Jones, lecturer in law, has been appointed to the newly created post of Lecturer in Law, Leeds.

Leeds
Lectureships
Dr J. D. H. Jones, lecturer in law, has been appointed to the newly created post of Lecturer in Law, Leeds.

Leeds
Lectureships
Dr J. D. H. Jones, lecturer in law, has been appointed to the newly created post of Lecturer in Law, Leeds.

Leeds
Lectureships
Dr J. D. H. Jones, lecturer in law, has been appointed to the newly created post of Lecturer in Law, Leeds.

Leeds
Lectureships
Dr J. D. H. Jones, lecturer in law, has been appointed to the newly created post of Lecturer in Law, Leeds.

Leeds
Lectureships
Dr J. D. H. Jones, lecturer in law, has been appointed to the newly created post of Lecturer in Law, Leeds.

Leeds
Lectureships
Dr J. D. H. Jones, lecturer in law, has been appointed to the newly created post of Lecturer in Law, Leeds.

Leeds
Lectureships
Dr J. D. H. Jones, lecturer in law, has been appointed to the newly created post of Lecturer in Law, Leeds.

Leeds
Lectureships
Dr J. D. H. Jones, lecturer in law, has been appointed to the newly created post of Lecturer in Law, Leeds.

Leeds
Lectureships
Dr J. D. H. Jones, lecturer in law, has been appointed to the newly created post of Lecturer in Law, Leeds.

Leeds
Lectureships
Dr J. D. H. Jones, lecturer in law, has been appointed to the newly created post of Lecturer in Law, Leeds.

Leeds
Lectureships
Dr J. D. H. Jones, lecturer in law, has been appointed to the newly created post of Lecturer in Law, Leeds.

Latest wills

Miss Alice Grace Elizabeth Kidd, of Oldham, Greater Manchester, left estate valued at £391,631 net. She left £1,000 each to St Thomas' Church, Oldham; and the Inskip League of Friendship for Disabled Persons, Oldham; and the residue equally between the RNLI, National Trust, Guide Dogs for the Blind Association, Cheshire Foundation, Abbeyfield Society, North Wales Region, St Ann's Hospice, Heald Green, British Red Cross Society, RSPCA and the Oldham Metropolitan Society for the Blind.

Mr E. H. Nelson, of Newcastle, Lincolnshire, left estate valued at £273,350 net. She left £6,350 and other bequests to personal legacies and the residue equally between the Imperial Cancer Research Fund, the Institute of Cancer Research, Marie Curie Memorial Foundation and National Society for Cancer Relief.

Other estates include (net before tax):
Bartlett, Ursula Rosemary, of Haywards Heath, West Sussex, £245,460.

Grants
The University of Essex has received £25,000 from the Department of Education and Science for a study of the effects of the 1968 Education Act on the development of Professional, Industrial and Commercial Updating short courses (PICKUP) has led to the appointment of a co-ordinator for the project.

He is Mr John Entwistle, who has spent 30 years in the chemical industry, mainly with ICI Mond Division.

West German president's visit
The president of the Federal Republic of West Germany Herr Richard von Weizsäcker is to visit Britain next July at the invitation of the Queen. The visit is planned from July 1 to July 4.

Birthdays today
Lord Kimball, 57; Miss Melina Mercouri, 60; Miss Martina Navratilova, 29; Sir Joseph P. W. Lord Shinnell, 61; Air Chief Marshal Sir Peter Terry, 59; M. Pierre Trudeau, 66; Dame Janet Vaughan, 86; Major-General J. M. 82; Vice-Admiral Sir James Willis, 62.

Science report
By Michael Brooke

Africa's land management disaster

The Ethiopian famine was not so much the result of the successive years of drought that culminated in the 1984 disaster, but rather that was as much as decades of poor land management. The future implications of this grim conclusion are spelt out in the results of research by Tony Sinclair and J. M. Fryxell of the University of British Columbia.

With wide experience of African grazing mammals (ungulates), they were familiar with the way many species undertook seasonal migrations: the wildebeest on the Serengeti Plains are the classic example. Typically, the ungulates spend a short spell in an arid zone during the brief period of annual rain, feeding on protein-rich grass. There follows a longer period in a wetter zone feeding on lower quality forage.

In a paper published in the *Canadian Journal of Zoology* the scientists describe how, until recently, that behaviour was not restricted to herds of wild animals.

The same pattern was followed by the pastoral people of the Sahel and their cattle. The cattle moved north between May and August when the rainfall was at its annual northern limit. The fresh grass was rich in protein and the absence of standing water could be withstood.

Then, as the rain moved south, so did the herds. The months of September to April were spent on the southern Sahel feeding on perennial lower quality grasses which probably benefited from the mowing of the cattle. This

migratory system meant that all pastures used enjoyed an annual period of rest and recuperation.

This traditional system has now been interrupted, often by well intentioned aid programmes. For example the acreage of Niger given over to peanuts expanded six-fold between the 1930s and 1960s. This removed much of the pastoralists' winter grazing and, in turn, diminished the nutrient input of cattle. Yields collapsed.

During the same period the migratory cattle herds, deprived already of winter grazing land, were being encouraged to settle down on the remnants of the winter rains. In addition, new governments, made uneasy by pastoralists' indifference to national boundaries, helped the pastoralists to stay put by the provision of medical facilities. The pastoralists happily obliged, so cutting off their cattle from the northern mid-summer grass bonanza.

The stage was now set for disaster: more cattle compressed into a smaller area; grasses grazed year-round without respite; human population increasing fast thanks to improved medical care. Disaster duly struck in 1973 and 1984. Certainly these were years of poor rainfall but, in the light of climatic records stretching back to 1905, it is debatable whether they were unprecedentedly bad.

Overgrazing is substantially responsible for the spread of the desert and the resultant famines it would seem a straightforward

Sale room

One buyer, two agents for rare prayer rugs

By Geraldine Norman Sale Room Correspondent

A private collector was so determined to secure two superb Turkish prayer rugs at Christie's yesterday that he sent two different agents to buy one each. The first cost him £54,000 (estimate £25,000-£30,000) and the second £59,400 (estimate £25,000-£30,000); his four, presumably, was that having secured the first the trade would bid him through the roof on the second.

The rugs are almost matching Kurn Kapus. While many fine carpets were woven in the workshops of the Kurn Kapu district of Istanbul, the weaver Zare Agha is considered the master. He used to hide his signature among the floral motifs at the centre of the carpet and both these rugs have hidden signatures. They date from about 1920 and measure six foot by four foot. They have a burgundy ground, a pistachio-green *mihirab*, and a yellow border.

Christie's pointed out that taste in carpets seems to be shifting from angular, almost abstract patterns, to scrolling arabesques. A Heriz with a strong angular pattern, which might have made £10,000 six months ago, was sold for £6,000 (estimate £3,000-£4,000) while an *Isfahan* densely patterned with palm trees and scrolling vine, made £21,600 (estimate £18,000-£25,000). The sale totalled £390,475, but 29 per cent was left unsold.

At Christie's South Kensington, the dealer Trevor Phillips spent £10,000 (£8,000-£12,000) on behalf of the Oxford Museum for the History of Science to secure a rare English brass instrument of about 1600, a nocturnal engraved with a zodiac calendar and hour dials. He secured for himself an even earlier instrument, a late sixteenth century brass trigonometrical made (and invented) by Philip Dantré of Paris at £35,000 (estimate £8,000-£12,000).

At Sotheby's, the Glasgow Museum and Art Gallery spent £990 (estimate £250-£400) to secure a black-painted bureau designed by E. A. Taylor about 1900. Taylor was a cabinetmaker and furniture designer of the Glasgow group that regrouped in London after the war. Charles Rennie Mackintosh; he was married to Jessie M. King. This cabinet came for sale from the estate of his daughter and the family connection probably made the price.

In a New York jewel sale on Wednesday, Sotheby's set a new auction price record for a cultured pearl necklace at \$50,000 or £371,622. It is composed of nine enormous Burmese pearls, between 15 and 19mm across and another 16 ranging between 13.3 and 14.8mm. The jewel sale totalled \$4.4 million with 19 per cent left unsold.

He helped put the firm into the forefront of housing development and he also became a noted speaker on the social responsibilities of business. His decision not to take Waters operations into South Africa attracted wide publicity in 1970.

In 1975 he resigned following disagreements over policy and embarked with his wife on a radically new life. At Bore Place, near Chiddingfold, Kent, they created a dairy farm complex and study centre involving a methane digester,

the composting of cattle waste, the handmaking of bricks through surplus clay, various master craft and research projects, and a centre for meditation.

His core philosophy, integral to his Quaker commitment, was one of responsible stewardship which resonated to the needs and potentials of people, the land, and the environment. To these ends he created the Commonweal Trust which sponsors a wide array of educational groups and activities including RURAL. The Society For The Responsible Use of Resources in Agriculture and on

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

City scandals and follies of self-regulation

The Johnson Matthey Bankers affair has proved traumatic in more ways than one for the Bank of England. On balance, it has probably helped the authorities react more searching to the increased need for supervision after next year's Stock Exchange "Big Bang" than they might otherwise. The experience has also made the Bank intensely aware of the way in which a single failure and the searchlight of publicity thrown on it can affect confidence in a much wider area (not excluding in this case the general competence of the Bank).

At the Mansion House last night, therefore, the Governor, Robin Leigh-Pemberton, stepped up his campaign to warn the City and anyone else who cares to listen that the new dynamic era of competition in the City is certain to produce some bad news as well as good and that bad news could be disproportionately damaging unless the City, its customers and the public are well prepared.

Supervision and regulation can give protection against "intermediary and counterparty risk", he said "but this does not of course insulate shareholders in such competition from loss either as a result of fierce competition or from market risk, both of which may even become greater."

"We need to keep very clearly in mind that the more entrepreneurial environment in the City brings greater risk of loss as well as greater prospect of gain. When the gains come, they will be generally welcome; but when the losses come, and they will, they should be construed not as a failure of the new City but rather as evidence of market forces at work in a competitive environment."

You can see the Governor's point. Even in the free markets of Hong Kong, the Government is prepared to spend public money propping up busted unfortunate or even fraud-racked banks. There will be heavy pressure on the Bank to prop up any company that fails here for the sake of the system. If that is to be avoided, opinion has to be well-prepared in advance.

And the prospect offers more than a potential line of JMB's. There will undoubtedly be pressure to tighten up the rules and increase the severity of super-

vision. The Bank and the Chancellor both make it clear that supervision and regulation must be strong but not overbearing or inflexible in the face of fast-developing market structures. The lightness and flexibility are certain to be questioned by events. So the onus is on the Government to err on the side of strength in its Financial Services Bill as well as to be self-confident enough to defend the new protective framework in the event of individual company failures.

The chairman of the Stock Exchange, Sir Nicholas Goodison was also much preoccupied in his speech with supervision and regulation. He is in favour of "obligations", not least obligations that in the new era will be put on businesses at present free of such things. But he is against an excessive spawning of Self-Regulatory Organizations (SROs) on the sensible ground that "the largest possible number of businesses in the smallest possible number of SROs" would make for simpler administration and greater consistency of standards.

With a side glance at the decision of Eurobond dealers in London to set up their own SRO, Sir Nicholas commented: "Regulatory efficiency based on consistent standards, is one of the prime reasons for maintaining a centralized market. If the new arrangements were to raise the cost of capital to British business, to weaken the regulatory authority of the Stock Exchange or to pull its standards down in competition with other regulatory bodies it would be a very perverse result indeed."

With equal vigour he condemned those in Parliament and elsewhere "who appear to believe that state regulation is inherently better than non-statutory disciplines imposed by practitioners themselves. It is not."

He added: "We need a combination of an up-to-date legal framework and day-to-day regulation by those who are expert in the activities which they are regulating. They will be the quickest to detect abuse and punish it. They will pay attention not just to the precise letter of the rules but to their spirit."

The problem is going to be the reaction of governments and the public when self-regulation fails, for whatever reason, and some appalling "City scandal" erupts.

Lawson admits £M3 defeat and gives warning on rates

By Sarah Hogg, Economics Editor

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr Nigel Lawson, formally abandoned this year's target of 5 per cent per cent growth in sterling M3, but signalled extreme caution on interest rates in his speech to the "City dinner" at the Mansion House last night.

This cautious message was reinforced by the Governor of the Bank of England, Mr Robin Leigh-Pemberton, who agreed that sterling M3 should not be taken at its face value because it was inflated by behavioural changes in the financial markets, but said it would be extremely dangerous to ignore the behaviour of broad money altogether.

The Bank's clear intention was to signal to the markets that while monetary conditions were presently considered to be adequately under control, any short-term movement in interest rates would be more likely to be up than down.

The Chancellor chose this

annual occasion of his speech to the "Bankers and Merchants of the City of London" to admit he was discarding his sterling M3 target, which he said, was the benefit of hindsight, was clearly set too low.

He also publicly abandoned the practice of attempting to hit monetary targets by overfunding - contracting the money supply by selling more gilts than necessary to meet the public sector's borrowing requirement.

Short-term considerations, the Chancellor admitted, had come to make overfunding almost a way of life. This, he said, cannot make sense. In future, he indicated, a rise in short-term interest rates would instead be used to check monetary growth should it at any time become desirable.

Although the Chancellor stressed the importance of M3, the narrowest measure of money, he admitted that it had not yet acquired many friends in the Square Mile.

The Governor of the Bank of England stressed the need to watch for movements in other broad measures of money, such as PSL2. Both he and Mr Lawson indicated that any deterioration in other monetary measures would now be taken as a signal to tighten monetary policy, thus jointly attempting to scotch the notion that the discarding of sterling M3 should be interpreted as a loosening of monetary policy.

The full set of targets for sterling M3, which in the latest Budget ran forward to 1988-89, will now have to be recast. The Chancellor argued last night that this year's target is being overshoot because "we have persistently underestimated" the demand by individuals and companies to hold an increased proportion of savings in liquid form.

Mr Lawson pointed out that while sterling M3 has grown 82 per cent over the past five financial years, money GDP has

grown only 54 per cent - and prices only 43 per cent.

Lower inflation, which the Chancellor described as the judge and jury of monetary policy, confirmed its clear and unambiguous success, whatever happened to the various monetary measures, he said.

Mr Leigh-Pemberton argued that sterling M3 had been wayward because high real interest rates had made money a more attractive asset to hold and most recently, because of the banks' success in attracting retail deposits, combined with a switch in building society liquidity out of gilts into bank deposits.

The Chancellor also took the opportunity to stress the Government's responsibility for effective financial supervision.

Mr Lawson said he attached the highest importance to strengthening the mechanisms of cooperation between the supervisors and bank auditors.

Financial changes, page 23

Consumer spending up 0.8%

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Consumer spending rose by 0.8 per cent in the third quarter in real terms, reflecting strong retail sales, near-record new vehicle registrations and higher spending on energy because of the poor weather.

The 0.8 per cent third-quarter rise was below the second-quarter increase of 1.4 per cent. However, year-on-year growth, 3.3 per cent in the July-September period, was up on the second quarter's 1.9 per cent.

Consumer spending, in 1980 prices, was £37.4 billion in the third quarter, compared with £37.1 billion in the previous three months.

Other figures published yesterday, for industrial and commercial company accounts, confirmed the strength of bank borrowing by companies in the second quarter. Borrowing from banks was £2,256 million, with a further £1,491 million from other sources. The combined total, £3,747 million, was down on the £3,887 million for the first quarter, which was inflated by the rush to invest before the end of the 1984/85 financial year.

However, the strength of borrowing remains a puzzle in the light of the first half of 1985.

Final money supply figures for the September banking month show that sterling M3 rose by 1.8 per cent, for 18.5 per cent growth over the past 12 months. Narrow money, M0, rose 0.4 per cent, for 12-month growth of 4.2 per cent.

Bank lending rose by £986 million, the lowest monthly increase for a year, while the main expansionary influence on the money supply was the public sector, by £1,340 million. Net sales of government debt totalled £300 million with gilt sales at £290 million. The central government borrowing requirement was £1,970 million.

The 12-month rate of growth for sterling M3 of 18.5 per cent compares with the official target range of 5 to 9 per cent. Narrow money, M0, up 4.2 per cent, is well within the 3 to 7 per cent target range.

Burton may bid for Owen Owen

Mr Ralph Halpern's Burton Group is considering a rival takeover bid for Owen Owen, the Liverpool department stores group.

Owen Owen shares leapt 35p to 480p on the stock market yesterday as dealers got wind of the possible counter bid.

The company has already rejected a £39.5 million bid from Claydon Properties, a retailing group.

Owen Owen has 21 stores around the country and Burton, which recently paid £560 million for Debenhams, could face a Monopolies Commission inquiry if it launches a bid.

Others thought to be watching developments closely are the Al Fayed brothers who bought House of Fraser for £615 million.

Opec presses for producers' summit

By David Young, Energy Correspondent

The Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries is likely to extend its planned series of informal meetings with other oil-producing countries into a summit.

Dr Subroto, the Opec president, is due to start the informal series of meetings next week by calling on Mr Peter Walker, the Secretary of State for Energy. He is planning to ask the US Energy Secretary, Mr John H. Herrington, and the Norwegian oil minister, Mr Kåre Christian-son, about their reaction to such a meeting.

Mr Walker has indicated his willingness to meet Dr Subroto, but a decision by Britain to take part in a summit with Opec would involve a fundamental change in Britain's policy as it would for Opec.

However, Opec now feels that a dialogue between the non-member oil producers is necessary. It accepts that it cannot influence non-member countries' pricing and production policy, but it feels that a forum for talks on oil-related issues is increasingly necessary.

Britain has consistently said that North Sea oil output is a



Peter Walker: willing to meet Dr Subroto.

matter for the companies and has abandoned its role in setting prices by abolishing the British National Oil Corporation.

North Sea prices are now set by the free market and Opec has admitted that it may adopt a similar policy, instead emphasizing production output controls as a method of affecting prices.

Dr Subroto said yesterday: "Indonesia advocates a limited meeting between Opec and non-Opec nations. We want a reasonable price for oil because if the price jumps it benefits neither producers or consumers."

Heron's BT share deals 'in order'

By William Kay, City Editor

Heron International, Mr Gerald Ronson's master company, yesterday insisted that its share transactions in relation to the flotation of British Telecommunications were "perfectly proper and in order".

Heron issued a statement in response to a newspaper article which disclosed that the Stock Exchange surveillance department had sent a report to the Fraud Squad, which in turn had completed an assessment of the facts to be forwarded to the Director of Public Prosecutions.

The Stock Exchange report details several BT share dealings, including one involving the sale of 237,500 shares soon after the issue in December. These shares were sold by Sir Philip Harris, chairman of the Harris Queensway.

Sir Philip said last night: "After consultation with my advisers I am quite satisfied that my personal dealings in the shares of BT have been coordinated entirely properly."

The shares in question were said to have originated from National Insurance and Guarantee Corporation, a subsidiary of Heron International.

IN BRIEF

Council abolished

The Council for the Securities Industry was abolished last night, but its principal offshoot, the City Takeover Panel, is to continue as an independent body with sole responsibility for the Takeover Code. The city groups that funded the CSI will introduce a new system for financing the panel from next April 1.

The CSI's other functions, covering the conduct of securities dealers and fund managers, will eventually be taken over by the Securities and Investment board when that body comes into official existence early in 1987.

Shares pledge

McCorquodale, the book printer, has pledged not to buy more than 15 per cent of Richard Clay while its £11 million takeover bid is examined by the Monopolies Commission. But this undertaking is standard procedure, and Mr John Wood, chief executive, said he had no plans to buy shares.

Westland, the helicopter company, in a restructuring, has formed four operating divisions. Mr Bill Miller becomes managing director of the technologies division. Other divisional managing directors are Mr Don Berrington (helicopter), Mr John Rosenthal (helicopter customer support) and Mr Christopher Gustar (aerospace).

Fisher rights

Albert Fisher, the food and distribution company, is launching a £13.9 million rights issue to fund expansion. Profits in the year to August 31 rose to £3.76 million from £1.09 million before tax and the dividend is up to 1.5p.

Tempus, page 21

Barham talks

Shares in Barham Group, the media to property services concern, were suspended at 133p yesterday at the company's request while talks continued which may lead to its making a large acquisition.

Tempus, page 21

TSB cuts rate

The Trustee Savings Bank of England & Wales has cut its mortgage rate from 13.75 per cent to 13.25 per cent, for new borrowers from November 1 and for existing customers from December 1.

Societies in pastures new

The degree to which legislative changes planned by the Government (the "modern framework") will affect the building society industry is becoming the focus of intense speculation. It is already clear that societies very in their enthusiasm for entering new fields of business, such as unsecured lending and property ownership.

The Abbey National is giving the impression of straining at the leash. Earlier this week its chief executive, Peter Birch, said that the society was seriously considering changing its ownership structure from a mutual to a public limited company, which the new legislation will allow. Other big societies are examining the possibility but seem more content with sticking to their traditional business for the time being.

Mr Birch may not, of course, be serious. The Abbey has already said that the 5 per cent of assets so far proposed as the limit on unsecured lending is not enough. The suggestion of becoming a limited company may simply be an indication to the treasury to relax the limit in the final legislation.

But the pressures on an aggressive society to incorporate are strong. Apart from the low limits likely to be set on new areas of business, building societies are likely to find themselves short of reserves

and with no access to capital markets as mutuals.

How incorporation would be achieved is more problematical. The Trustee Savings Bank may provide a model, with reserves retained in the company and the depositors given preference when shares are issued. Otherwise the society's shareholder/depositors might choose to use their theoretical power to vote for a payout of all the society's reserves to themselves.

Once incorporation was achieved, life would be considerably less cosy for the company than as a building society. Virtually any ex-society, however large, would be vulnerable to a bid. The market might value it on a combination of reserves and goodwill or on expectation of future earnings. Mr Birch believes the latter method would give Abbey a price tag of around £1.2 billion. On assets of nearly £19 billion, that is not an excessive price for a large US bank - for example - to pay.

A further problem would be the likely loss of goodwill among ordinary depositors. Building societies set great store by their title and the stability it implies. Any society which incorporated would also have to prove that it had the personnel to expand rapidly into new fields of business. It is not easy to acquire experienced managers overnight - though the Abbey appears to be starting the process already.

US growth figures disappoint

From Bailey Morris, Washington

The American economy grew at an expanded rate of 3.3 per cent in the third quarter well below the pace predicted by the Reagan Administration for the second-half of the year.

Department of Commerce officials said the latest rise in gross national product, propelled largely by a big rise in defence purchases, compared to an earlier flash forecast of 2.8 per cent for the third quarter and an anaemic second quarter growth of 1.9 per cent.

The pick-up in third quarter growth did little to allay the fears of market analysts and corporate officials that the economy was heading for a "growth recession".

Exacerbating the fears was the report yesterday that new housing construction fell by a surprising 9.3 per cent in September, despite lower interest rates, which had been expected to stimulate growth.

The drop in housing coupled with the continuing depression in the manufacturing sector, which declined again last month, supported the claim of private economists that the economy was at best, only "muddling through".

Two more leave STC

Two more executive directors are leaving STC, the troubled telecommunications and electronics group, bringing to five the number of main board departures since Sir Kenneth Cornfield resigned as chairman last August.

Mr Ken Walton, head of the loss-making components division, and Mr Neville Cooper, head of administration, are on

indefinite leave - a phrase used by STC to mean effective dismissal. Both are understood to be negotiating compensation.

Confirmation of the new management upheaval came as STC announced the closure of its tantalum capacitor manufacturing plant at Aycliffe, County Durham, with the loss of 232 jobs.

MARKET SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

FT Ind Ord	1034.9 (+11.0)
FT All Share	N/A (N/A)
FT Govt Securities	84.36 (+0.13)
FT-SE 100	1335.7 (+9.5)
Bargains	22.888
Dataseam USM	106.35 (+0.39)
New York	
Dow Jones	1364.57 (-3.92)
Tokyo	
Nikkei Dow	13,021.14 (-15.42)
Hong Kong	
Hang Seng	1624.79 (+6.42)
Amsterdam	214.5 (unchg)
Sydney: AO	1034.0 (+0.2)
Frankfurt	
Commerzbank	1654.0 (+19.4)
Brussels	
General	674.49 (+12.48)
Paris: CAC	211.2 (-0.1)
Zurich	
SKA General	428.40 (+4.50)

GOLD

London fixing:	
6pm \$324.60m - \$325.50	
close \$326.25 - \$326.75	
230.75	
New York:	
Comex (Latest) \$326.25	

MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RISES:	
Grand Cent Invs	27p +5.50p
William (U)	76p +15p
Walker & Horner	21p +4p
Markheath	50p +7p
Biomechanics	24p +3p
Weeks Associates	18p +2p
Abaco Invs	15.50p +1.50p
Audio Fidelity	42p +4p
Comb Tech Corp	11p +1p
Neepsand	22p +2p
TDS Circuits	175p +15p
Ldn & Nthn Grp	68.50p +5.50p
Camellia Invs	187.5p +13.5p
Bridon	114p +6p
MS International	57p +4p
Falcon Resources	43p +3p
Armstrong Equip	68p +4.50p
Yorklyde	175p +10p
Cape Industries	53p +3p
KCA Drilling	36p +2p
Lee (Arthur)	45.7p +3p

FALLS:

Channel Tunnel	240p -50p
Cifer	8p -1p
ICC Oil Services	10.50p -1p
Metal Sciences	6p -0.50p
Maxprint	18p -1p

CURRENCIES

London:	
£: \$1.4155 (+0.0055)	
£: DM 3.75425 (-0.0402)	
£: SwFr 3.0745 (-0.0307)	
£: Ffr 11.4231 (-1.072)	
£: Yen 304.05 (-1.39)	
£ Index: 80.1 (-0.3)	
New York:	
£: \$1.4165	
£: DM 2.8415	
£ Index: 130.9	
ECU £0.594765	
SDR £0.750574	

INTEREST RATES

London:	
Bank Base: 11 1/2%	
3-month Interbank: 11 1/2% - 11 3/4%	
3-month eligible bills:	
buying rate: 11 1/4% - 11 1/2%	
US:	
Prime Rate: 9.50%	
Federal Funds: 7 1/4%	
3-month Treasury Bills: 7.19 - 7.17%	
30-year bonds: 10 1/4% - 10 1/2%	

Straight talk from SGB GROUP

"SGB has a strong core scaffolding business but newer fast-growing businesses contribute two-thirds of UK profits."

"The benefits of positive management action are now coming through."

"Don't accept an offer which grossly under values your shares."

"Don't be fooled by the dubious value of Beazer's 'Top-Up'."

"Above all, don't let Beazer reap your rewards."

REJECT
THE TENDER OFFER FROM
BEAZER

SGB GROUP plc 23 Willow Lane, Mitcham, Surrey CR4 4TQ

SGB GROUP

WALL STREET

Dow slips from peak

New York (Agencies) — The Stock Market pulled back from record levels in early trading. The Dow Jones Industrial average, which gained 18 points on Wednesday to an all-time high of 1,368.5, was down 3.5 points to 1,365. Broader indicators also pointed downward. But advancing shares led declining issues by a five-for-four ratio on a turnover of 13.96 million shares.

Westinghouse Electric led the actives, up 1/4 to 40.

General Electric was down 1/4 to 61 1/2 in active trading.

● Economists believe that the surprising drop in September housing starts reported yesterday does not necessarily indicate developing weakness in the housing sector.

The upward revision in third-quarter gross national product, also reported yesterday, is a little less than expected, but is viewed favourably, economists add.

They expect housing starts to rebound in October and GNP growth to rise modestly in the fourth quarter.

The most surprising part of the unexpected 9.3 per cent drop in September housing starts, against an expected increase of 2 per cent surveyed by the Dow Jones capital markets report, was the weakness in the single-family component.

COMMODITIES

With the dollar holding on and without encouraging fundamentals, most markets were quiet again yesterday. The softs showed some life, coffee, sugar and cocoa all ending higher than on the previous day. But gas oil barely responded to Opec predictions that the oil glut would end by 1990.

LONDON COMMODITY EXCHANGE
Rubber in p per kilo
Soyabean meal 115.00-115.50
Gas oil in p per ton
G & W Johnson & Co report

RUBBER
(all sales)
Dec 1985 590
Jan 1986 590
Feb 1986 590
Mar 1986 590
Apr 1986 590
May 1986 590
Jun 1986 590
Jul 1986 590
Aug 1986 590
Sep 1986 590
Oct 1986 590
Nov 1986 590
Dec 1986 590

SUGAR
(Raw)
No 16 18.40
No 16 18.40
No 16 18.40
No 16 18.40
No 16 18.40
No 16 18.40
No 16 18.40
No 16 18.40
No 16 18.40
No 16 18.40
No 16 18.40
No 16 18.40
No 16 18.40

COFFEE
Arabica
Dec 1985 1905-1910
Jan 1986 1905-1910
Feb 1986 1905-1910
Mar 1986 1905-1910
Apr 1986 1905-1910
May 1986 1905-1910
Jun 1986 1905-1910
Jul 1986 1905-1910
Aug 1986 1905-1910
Sep 1986 1905-1910
Oct 1986 1905-1910
Nov 1986 1905-1910
Dec 1986 1905-1910

COPPER
High Grade
Dec 1985 262.00-263.00
Jan 1986 262.00-263.00
Feb 1986 262.00-263.00
Mar 1986 262.00-263.00
Apr 1986 262.00-263.00
May 1986 262.00-263.00
Jun 1986 262.00-263.00
Jul 1986 262.00-263.00
Aug 1986 262.00-263.00
Sep 1986 262.00-263.00
Oct 1986 262.00-263.00
Nov 1986 262.00-263.00
Dec 1986 262.00-263.00

STANDARD CATHODES
Dec 1985 344.00-345.00
Jan 1986 344.00-345.00
Feb 1986 344.00-345.00
Mar 1986 344.00-345.00
Apr 1986 344.00-345.00
May 1986 344.00-345.00
Jun 1986 344.00-345.00
Jul 1986 344.00-345.00
Aug 1986 344.00-345.00
Sep 1986 344.00-345.00
Oct 1986 344.00-345.00
Nov 1986 344.00-345.00
Dec 1986 344.00-345.00

COCA
Dec 1985 1716-15
Jan 1986 1716-15
Feb 1986 1716-15
Mar 1986 1716-15
Apr 1986 1716-15
May 1986 1716-15
Jun 1986 1716-15
Jul 1986 1716-15
Aug 1986 1716-15
Sep 1986 1716-15
Oct 1986 1716-15
Nov 1986 1716-15
Dec 1986 1716-15

COFFEE
Arabica
Dec 1985 1905-1910
Jan 1986 1905-1910
Feb 1986 1905-1910
Mar 1986 1905-1910
Apr 1986 1905-1910
May 1986 1905-1910
Jun 1986 1905-1910
Jul 1986 1905-1910
Aug 1986 1905-1910
Sep 1986 1905-1910
Oct 1986 1905-1910
Nov 1986 1905-1910
Dec 1986 1905-1910

COPPER
High Grade
Dec 1985 262.00-263.00
Jan 1986 262.00-263.00
Feb 1986 262.00-263.00
Mar 1986 262.00-263.00
Apr 1986 262.00-263.00
May 1986 262.00-263.00
Jun 1986 262.00-263.00
Jul 1986 262.00-263.00
Aug 1986 262.00-263.00
Sep 1986 262.00-263.00
Oct 1986 262.00-263.00
Nov 1986 262.00-263.00
Dec 1986 262.00-263.00

STANDARD CATHODES
Dec 1985 344.00-345.00
Jan 1986 344.00-345.00
Feb 1986 344.00-345.00
Mar 1986 344.00-345.00
Apr 1986 344.00-345.00
May 1986 344.00-345.00
Jun 1986 344.00-345.00
Jul 1986 344.00-345.00
Aug 1986 344.00-345.00
Sep 1986 344.00-345.00
Oct 1986 344.00-345.00
Nov 1986 344.00-345.00
Dec 1986 344.00-345.00

COCA
Dec 1985 1716-15
Jan 1986 1716-15
Feb 1986 1716-15
Mar 1986 1716-15
Apr 1986 1716-15
May 1986 1716-15
Jun 1986 1716-15
Jul 1986 1716-15
Aug 1986 1716-15
Sep 1986 1716-15
Oct 1986 1716-15
Nov 1986 1716-15
Dec 1986 1716-15

COFFEE
Arabica
Dec 1985 1905-1910
Jan 1986 1905-1910
Feb 1986 1905-1910
Mar 1986 1905-1910
Apr 1986 1905-1910
May 1986 1905-1910
Jun 1986 1905-1910
Jul 1986 1905-1910
Aug 1986 1905-1910
Sep 1986 1905-1910
Oct 1986 1905-1910
Nov 1986 1905-1910
Dec 1986 1905-1910

COPPER
High Grade
Dec 1985 262.00-263.00
Jan 1986 262.00-263.00
Feb 1986 262.00-263.00
Mar 1986 262.00-263.00
Apr 1986 262.00-263.00
May 1986 262.00-263.00
Jun 1986 262.00-263.00
Jul 1986 262.00-263.00
Aug 1986 262.00-263.00
Sep 1986 262.00-263.00
Oct 1986 262.00-263.00
Nov 1986 262.00-263.00
Dec 1986 262.00-263.00

STANDARD CATHODES
Dec 1985 344.00-345.00
Jan 1986 344.00-345.00
Feb 1986 344.00-345.00
Mar 1986 344.00-345.00
Apr 1986 344.00-345.00
May 1986 344.00-345.00
Jun 1986 344.00-345.00
Jul 1986 344.00-345.00
Aug 1986 344.00-345.00
Sep 1986 344.00-345.00
Oct 1986 344.00-345.00
Nov 1986 344.00-345.00
Dec 1986 344.00-345.00

COCA
Dec 1985 1716-15
Jan 1986 1716-15
Feb 1986 1716-15
Mar 1986 1716-15
Apr 1986 1716-15
May 1986 1716-15
Jun 1986 1716-15
Jul 1986 1716-15
Aug 1986 1716-15
Sep 1986 1716-15
Oct 1986 1716-15
Nov 1986 1716-15
Dec 1986 1716-15

COFFEE
Arabica
Dec 1985 1905-1910
Jan 1986 1905-1910
Feb 1986 1905-1910
Mar 1986 1905-1910
Apr 1986 1905-1910
May 1986 1905-1910
Jun 1986 1905-1910
Jul 1986 1905-1910
Aug 1986 1905-1910
Sep 1986 1905-1910
Oct 1986 1905-1910
Nov 1986 1905-1910
Dec 1986 1905-1910

COPPER
High Grade
Dec 1985 262.00-263.00
Jan 1986 262.00-263.00
Feb 1986 262.00-263.00
Mar 1986 262.00-263.00
Apr 1986 262.00-263.00
May 1986 262.00-263.00
Jun 1986 262.00-263.00
Jul 1986 262.00-263.00
Aug 1986 262.00-263.00
Sep 1986 262.00-263.00
Oct 1986 262.00-263.00
Nov 1986 262.00-263.00
Dec 1986 262.00-263.00

STANDARD CATHODES
Dec 1985 344.00-345.00
Jan 1986 344.00-345.00
Feb 1986 344.00-345.00
Mar 1986 344.00-345.00
Apr 1986 344.00-345.00
May 1986 344.00-345.00
Jun 1986 344.00-345.00
Jul 1986 344.00-345.00
Aug 1986 344.00-345.00
Sep 1986 344.00-345.00
Oct 1986 344.00-345.00
Nov 1986 344.00-345.00
Dec 1986 344.00-345.00

COCA
Dec 1985 1716-15
Jan 1986 1716-15
Feb 1986 1716-15
Mar 1986 1716-15
Apr 1986 1716-15
May 1986 1716-15
Jun 1986 1716-15
Jul 1986 1716-15
Aug 1986 1716-15
Sep 1986 1716-15
Oct 1986 1716-15
Nov 1986 1716-15
Dec 1986 1716-15

COMMODITIES

Leading metals, such as copper, aluminium and tin, all fell and zinc and nickel, which have been under pressure, followed suit.

Spot 885.5
Vol. 53 lots.

LONDON GRAIN FUTURES
Wheat
Dec 1985 210.00-210.50
Jan 1986 210.00-210.50
Feb 1986 210.00-210.50
Mar 1986 210.00-210.50
Apr 1986 210.00-210.50
May 1986 210.00-210.50
Jun 1986 210.00-210.50
Jul 1986 210.00-210.50
Aug 1986 210.00-210.50
Sep 1986 210.00-210.50
Oct 1986 210.00-210.50
Nov 1986 210.00-210.50
Dec 1986 210.00-210.50

LONDON MEAT FUTURES
Pork
Dec 1985 110.00-110.50
Jan 1986 110.00-110.50
Feb 1986 110.00-110.50
Mar 1986 110.00-110.50
Apr 1986 110.00-110.50
May 1986 110.00-110.50
Jun 1986 110.00-110.50
Jul 1986 110.00-110.50
Aug 1986 110.00-110.50
Sep 1986 110.00-110.50
Oct 1986 110.00-110.50
Nov 1986 110.00-110.50
Dec 1986 110.00-110.50

MEAT AND LIVESTOCK
Cattle
Dec 1985 110.00-110.50
Jan 1986 110.00-110.50
Feb 1986 110.00-110.50
Mar 1986 110.00-110.50
Apr 1986 110.00-110.50
May 1986 110.00-110.50
Jun 1986 110.00-110.50
Jul 1986 110.00-110.50
Aug 1986 110.00-110.50
Sep 1986 110.00-110.50
Oct 1986 110.00-110.50
Nov 1986 110.00-110.50
Dec 1986 110.00-110.50

COCA
Dec 1985 1716-15
Jan 1986 1716-15
Feb 1986 1716-15
Mar 1986 1716-15
Apr 1986 1716-15
May 1986 1716-15
Jun 1986 1716-15
Jul 1986 1716-15
Aug 1986 1716-15
Sep 1986 1716-15
Oct 1986 1716-15
Nov 1986 1716-15
Dec 1986 1716-15

COFFEE
Arabica
Dec 1985 1905-1910
Jan 1986 1905-1910
Feb 1986 1905-1910
Mar 1986 1905-1910
Apr 1986 1905-1910
May 1986 1905-1910
Jun 1986 1905-1910
Jul 1986 1905-1910
Aug 1986 1905-1910
Sep 1986 1905-1910
Oct 1986 1905-1910
Nov 1986 1905-1910
Dec 1986 1905-1910

COPPER
High Grade
Dec 1985 262.00-263.00
Jan 1986 262.00-263.00
Feb 1986 262.00-263.00
Mar 1986 262.00-263.00
Apr 1986 262.00-263.00
May 1986 262.00-263.00
Jun 1986 262.00-263.00
Jul 1986 262.00-263.00
Aug 1986 262.00-263.00
Sep 1986 262.00-263.00
Oct 1986 262.00-263.00
Nov 1986 262.00-263.00
Dec 1986 262.00-263.00

STANDARD CATHODES
Dec 1985 344.00-345.00
Jan 1986 344.00-345.00
Feb 1986 344.00-345.00
Mar 1986 344.00-345.00
Apr 1986 344.00-345.00
May 1986 344.00-345.00
Jun 1986 344.00-345.00
Jul 1986 344.00-345.00
Aug 1986 344.00-345.00
Sep 1986 344.00-345.00
Oct 1986 344.00-345.00
Nov 1986 344.00-345.00
Dec 1986 344.00-345.00

COCA
Dec 1985 1716-15
Jan 1986 1716-15
Feb 1986 1716-15
Mar 1986 1716-15
Apr 1986 1716-15
May 1986 1716-15
Jun 1986 1716-15
Jul 1986 1716-15
Aug 1986 1716-15
Sep 1986 1716-15
Oct 1986 1716-15
Nov 1986 1716-15
Dec 1986 1716-15

COFFEE
Arabica
Dec 1985 1905-1910
Jan 1986 1905-1910
Feb 1986 1905-1910
Mar 1986 1905-1910
Apr 1986 1905-1910
May 1986 1905-1910
Jun 1986 1905-1910
Jul 1986 1905-1910
Aug 1986 1905-1910
Sep 1986 1905-1910
Oct 1986 1905-1910
Nov 1986 1905-1910
Dec 1986 1905-1910

COPPER
High Grade
Dec 1985 262.00-263.00
Jan 1986 262.00-263.00
Feb 1986 262.00-263.00
Mar 1986 262.00-263.00
Apr 1986 262.00-263.00
May 1986 262.00-263.00
Jun 1986 262.00-263.00
Jul 1986 262.00-263.00
Aug 1986 262.00-263.00
Sep 1986 262.00-263.00
Oct 1986 262.00-263.00
Nov 1986 262.00-263.00
Dec 1986 262.00-263.00

STANDARD CATHODES
Dec 1985 344.00-345.00
Jan 1986 344.00-345.00
Feb 1986 344.00-345.00
Mar 1986 344.00-345.00
Apr 1986 344.00-345.00
May 1986 344.00-345.00
Jun 1986 344.00-345.00
Jul 1986 344.00-345.00
Aug 1986 344.00-345.00
Sep 1986 344.00-345.00
Oct 1986 344.00-345.00
Nov 1986 344.00-345.00
Dec 1986 344.00-345.00

COCA
Dec 1985 1716-15
Jan 1986 1716-15
Feb 1986 1716-15
Mar 1986 1716-15
Apr 1986 1716-15
May 1986 1716-15
Jun 1986 1716-15
Jul 1986 1716-15
Aug 1986 1716-15
Sep 1986 1716-15
Oct 1986 1716-15
Nov 1986 1716-15
Dec 1986 1716-15

COFFEE
Arabica
Dec 1985 1905-1910
Jan 1986 1905-1910
Feb 1986 1905-1910
Mar 1986 1905-1910
Apr 1986 1905-1910
May 1986 1905-1910
Jun 1986 1905-1910
Jul 1986 1905-1910
Aug 1986 1905-1910
Sep 1986 1905-1910
Oct 1986 1905-1910
Nov 1986 1905-1910
Dec 1986 1905-1910

COPPER
High Grade
Dec 1985 262.00-263.00
Jan 1986 262.00-263.00
Feb 1986 262.00-263.00
Mar 1986 262.00-263.00
Apr 1986 262.00-263.00
May 1986 262.00-263.00
Jun 1986 262.00-263.00
Jul 1986 262.00-263.00
Aug 1986 262.00-263.00
Sep 1986 262.00-263.00
Oct 1986 262.00-263.00
Nov 1986 262.00-263.00
Dec 1986 262.00-263.00

STANDARD CATHODES
Dec 1985 344.00-345.00
Jan 1986 344.00-345.00
Feb 1986 344.00-345.00
Mar 1986 344.00-345.00
Apr 1986 344.00-345.00
May 1986 344.00-345.00
Jun 1986 344.00-345.00
Jul 1986 344.00-345.00
Aug 1986 344.00-345.00
Sep 1986 344.00-345.00
Oct 1986 344.00-345.00
Nov 1986 344.00-345.00
Dec 1986 344.00-345.00

COCA
Dec 1985 1716-15
Jan 1986 1716-15
Feb 1986 1716-15
Mar 1986 1716-15
Apr 1986 1716-15
May 1986 1716-15
Jun 1986 1716-15
Jul 1986 1716-15
Aug 1986 1716-15
Sep 1986 1716-15
Oct 1986 1716-15
Nov 1986 1716-15
Dec 1986 1716-15

COFFEE
Arabica
Dec 1985 1905-1910
Jan 1986 1905-1910
Feb 1986 1905-1910
Mar 1986 1905-1910
Apr 1986 1905-1910
May 1986 1905-1910
Jun 1986 1905-1910
Jul 1986 1905-1910
Aug 1986 1905-1910
Sep 1986 1905-1910
Oct 1986 1905-1910
Nov 1986 1905-1910
Dec 1986 1905-1910

COPPER
High Grade
Dec 1985 262.00-263.00
Jan 1986 262.00-263.00
Feb 1986 262.00-263.00
Mar 1986 262.00-263.00
Apr 1986 262.00-263.00
May 1986 262.00-263.00
Jun 1986 262.00-263.00
Jul 1986 262.00-263.00
Aug 1986 262.00-263.00
Sep 1986 262.00-263.00
Oct 1986 262.00-263.00
Nov 1986 262.00-263.00
Dec 1986 262.00-263.00

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

The dollar lost ground against all important currencies yesterday. It was thought that the Bank of England may have operated.

Subsequently, business was rather subdued, but the under-remained extremely nervous. Predictably, the mark did best, moving up against the dollar, compared with 2.6825 overnight.

The pound, however, remained extremely subdued, eventually closing 55 points up at 1.4155.

STERLING SPOT AND FORWARD RATES
Market rates
Oct 17 1985
Oct 18 1985
Oct 19 1985
Oct 20 1985
Oct 21 1985
Oct 22 1985
Oct 23 1985
Oct 24 1985
Oct 25 1985
Oct 26 1985
Oct 27 1985
Oct 28 1985
Oct 29 1985
Oct 30 1985
Oct 31 1985

OTHER STERLING RATES
Argentina 1.1200-1.1243
Australia 1.2300-1.2343
Brazil 1.1200-1.1243
Canada 1.1200-1.1243
France 1.1200-1.1243
Germany 1.1200-1.1243

STOCK MARKET REPORT

Colgate Palmolive linked with Unilever in US bid talk

By Derek Pain and Pam Spooner

Is Unilever, the Anglo-Dutch detergent to food conglomerate, about to attempt another major American acquisition?

Wall Street has been awash with reports that following its failure to capture Richardson-Vicks, the Oil of Ulay and Vicks cough mixture group, another Unilever strike is imminent.

Word is that Unilever has run the rule over a number of American groups. And as soon as it became clear that Richardson-Vicks had got away (it was saved from the Unilever clutches by a counter bid from Procter & Gamble) the Anglo-Dutch group started to prepare for another huge bid.

If the Wall Street pundits are to be believed Colgate Palmolive has been chosen as the next Unilever victim. Rumours have flowed that Sir James Goldsmith has sold his not insignificant CP shareholding to Unilever. But such talk has, apparently, been denied.

CP shares have been strong over much of this week although profit taking clipped the price yesterday.

The American group has extensive soap, toothpaste and health care products. Although

Warrior Resources, bumping along at 21p, has acquired a 14.5 per cent shareholding in a French company making railway trucks. It can, through the issue of shares, increase its stake to just over 50 per cent. WR, listed in Vancouver was once one of the most fashionable oil shares hitting 470p. It still has US oil interests but is much less active than it used to be.

There was some overlap between the two groups in this country with the danger of a Monopolies Commission reference CP would give Unilever the powerful transatlantic presence it so desperately seeks.

There was nobody available at Unilever's London headquarters to comment on the Wall Street talk.

Another rumour involving a corporate giant embraced the Grand Metropolitan leisure complex. But, for once, it was not its sprawling American operations which fascinated the market.

A strong suggestion as the market closed was that Grand Met had agreed a management buyout. The buyout subject

ranged from the betting shops to casinos. But the strongest talk involved Leica Leisure, which takes in the group's bingo halls and holiday camps. A Grand Met spokesman refused to comment on the rumours.

A Mecca sure buyout would represent a fairly substantial disposal and could involve a price of about £50 million.

Grand Met which has showed

Helbert Wagg & Co, Anderson Bryce Villiers, the broker started last year, has achieved its first USM issue. With Phillips & Drew, the broker, and J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co, the merchant banker, it is behind an offer-for-sale of 5.75 million shares of Ealing Electro-Optics at 95p a share. At that price the shares are offered at 10 times prospective earnings. EE-O is being floated by the Ealing Corporation of America which retains 42.5 per cent of the capital.

A continuing desire to keep its borrowings in check, gained 8p to 358p, just below the peak.

With most of the rumours happy ones, stock market indices were firmly ahead. The FT 30 share index closed at another record high, up 8.4 points at 1043.3.

The FT-SE 100 share index was 9.5 points better at 1335.7, still some way from its best level, but looking more likely to follow the top 30 example.

The buying began early, flagged in mid-morning and latter resumed as City chatter kept dealers busy. There appeared to be some late optimism in the Square Mile ahead of last night's speech by the Chancellor of the Exchequer at the Mansion House.

Sterling ended the day about a cent higher against the dollar, but a few centimes and pence down against leading European currencies. That is good news for British competitiveness against other European manufacturers in the US and elsewhere, and contributed to the liking for equities.

Government stocks bright-

ened, with leading gilts up by around 1/4. Gold shares, however, were mixed as bullion was priced at 325.50 dollars an ounce in the afternoon fixing meeting.

Armstrong Equipment was on the move again, still finding followers after the bullish statement on trading prospects from the car components supplier and on news of the group's potential pension holi-

backers will offer. The TI price could now be too high, they say. Walker & Homer Group, the furniture maker, was lifted 4p to 21p by news of a bid approach. The Welsh company has had a tough time selling its products, recently, but says a formal offer is expected in the next day or two. The group has a poor dividend record over the last five years, and full results for the year to July are yet to come.

Turner & Newall, the industrial materials group, pushed another 4p higher to 101p. The shares are still well short of their 121p price peak for 1985, but market men are ever more confident for the shares on talk of a pensions bonus.

T & N is reckoned to have a surplus in its pension fund, enabling it to reduce annual payments there. That could make up for the cash it is likely to pay out on asbestos compensation claims against it in the US.

Euro Ferries responded to City talk of a takeover on the way. The shares gained 3 1/2p to 145p.

DRG, the B asidion Bond and Croyley Stationary

Battle lines are being drawn at the two-tier Rights & Issues Investment Trust. Harvard Securities has built up a 15 per cent shareholding and Greene & Co, the broker, has shown an increasing desire for a significant present. Greene and clients now have 18.3 per cent of the votes. The trust can be wound up, on instructions of capital shareholders, next summer. The capital shares rose 1p to 112p and the income units 1p to 52p.

producer, jumped 10p to 217p. The company confirmed that its recent rights issue has gone well. Acceptances for the rights totalled 93.59 per cent.

Rank Organisation, a favourite among market speculators, rose 12p to 430p. Hopes of a bid for the widely-invested group refuse to go away.

United Biscuits Holdings went 10p better to 188p, with two broking firms apparently leading the buying. Scrimgeour-Vickers and Wood Mackenzie were reckoned to be keen on the stock, and the general feeling in the City is that UB remains cheap under 200p. Jobbers also look short of the shares.

There were few significant price changes on options, though Glaxo December, March and June calls - 1200s, 1250s and 1300s - showed rises of up to 20p.

Traded option highlights

Record highs for the FT 30 share index prompted investors to trade stock exchange index options yesterday. The SEI contracts, based on the 100 share market, proved very active, and some 2,822 contracts were traded. All but 544 of those were puts.

Commercial Union and British Telecom were the only other

options in large demand, and 1,060 and 1,655 contracts were traded, respectively, in those. Total business for the day on the LTO reached 10,118 contracts.

There were few significant price changes on options, though Glaxo December, March and June calls - 1200s, 1250s and 1300s - showed rises of up to 20p.

Docklands go-ahead for banks

By Judith Huntley Commercial Property Correspondent

The London Docklands Development Corporation, the body responsible for rejuvenating 5,000 acres of redundant dockland has approved plans by a foreign banking consortium to build 10 million sq ft of office space at Canary Wharf in the Isle of Dogs enterprise zone.

The consortium, led by Morgan Stanley and Credit Suisse First Boston, is negotiating the final building agreement with the LDDC which gives it a 200-year lease on the site with

the option to buy the freehold. Morgan Stanley and Credit Suisse, the merchant banks are to take 300,000 sq ft each in the development.

But the consortium will only go ahead with its plans if vital road and rail links are built. Credit Suisse First Boston wants to extend the new docklands light railway into the heart of the City to the Bank from its present terminal at Tower Hill.

It is prepared to fund part of

the extension but London Regional Transport has to obtain parliamentary approval for the scheme. A bill goes before the House on November 26. And the long proposed Docklands northern relief road must also be built before the banking consortium finally commits itself to Docklands.

The banks say that they have been forced to undertake their own development because of a lack of suitable sites and buildings in the City.

Groewood buyout abandoned

By Cliff Feltham

Mr John Danny has dropped plans for a management buyout of Groewood Securities, which has been put up for sale by its parent, BAT Industries.

Mr Danny, founder and chairman of Groewood, has been battling for weeks to organize a deal to match an unidentified £140 million offer for the company, which owns the Brands Hatch motor racing circuit.

Mr Danny, aged 75, said yesterday: "I could have raised the money although it was taking time, but I have decided I rather fancy going off to look after my own private business interests."

He said he hoped to specialize in offering financial services and to build up an investment portfolio business on the lines of Groewood.

Meanwhile, BAT said that discussions for the sale of Groewood, minus its holding in the high-tech company, VG Instruments, were still going on.

Mr Danny admitted he had no idea who might be thinking of purchasing Groewood, but names so far suggested include F. H. Tomkins and LCP Holdings. Groewood's assets take in plastic and electrical manufacturing, printing and engineering.

Abaco up 110%

Abaco Investments, the property to financial services group, made taxable profits in the year to June 30 of £657,000, an increase of 110 per cent. Acquisitions in the financial services field boosted the contributions from that division to 59 per cent of profits from 43 per cent. Continued growth is expected this year and more acquisitions are being sought in financial services.

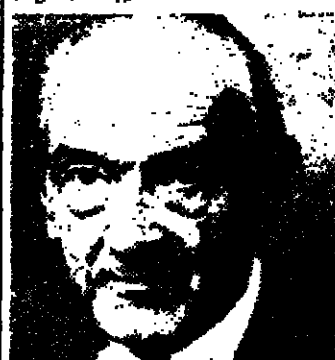
Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	11 1/2%
Adam & Company	11 1/2%
BCCI	11 1/2%
Citibank Savings	12 1/2%
Continental Trust	11 1/2%
Co-operative Bank	11 1/2%
C. Hoare & Co	11 1/2%
Lloyds Bank	11 1/2%
Nat Westminster	11 1/2%
TSB	11 1/2%
Citibank NA	11 1/2%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

APPOINTMENTS

British Standards Institution: Mr G R C McDowell has been elected chairman in succession to Dr W Rizk who has retired. Kleinwort, Benson: Mr Frank Steele has been appointed a director. Rolls-Royce: Mr Peter Molony has become director, special projects, and Mr John Wrage, director, military engines. Mr Stewart Miller has been elected to the board and becomes director of corporate engineering.



Mr G R C McDowell

National & Provincial Building Society: Sir Ronald Dearing has joined the London advisory board.

The Chartered Institute of Public Finance and Accountancy: Mr Philip Sellers has been elected president.

Henry Simon: Mr John Beecroft has been made director and general manager.

Think British Council: Mr David Jacobs has been elected chairman in succession to Dame Shelagh Roberts, who becomes a vice-president. Mr Michael Denison becomes deputy chairman.



Mrs Clare Bolton

PRS Consultancy Group: Mr Keith Hobbs has been appointed director, automotive database and information services.

Deloitte Haskins & Sells: Mrs Clare Bolton will become a partner on November 1.

ARA Services: Mr William McCall has been made chief executive officer.

The Council of the British Board of Agreement: Mr Douglas Cappell and Mr Anthony Cooper have joined the board.

TEMPUS

Mystery bid turns City spotlight on Barham

In anticipation of the Chancellor's formal declaration to the City that overfunding is no more, the markets shunned yesterday morning's offerings from the Government Broker. Less than £200 million of the £800 million of Treasury 10 per cent 2001 offered for tender was taken up.

Hints of lower interest rates were hard to come by at the Mansion House last night. Indeed, if the authorities do start to worry about sterling M3 again, the response will be to raise short-term interest rates rather than overfund the PSBR.

The best hope lies with the exchange rate. The revised third quarter GNP figures for the US, 3.3 per cent annualized growth, were below expectations. The dollar, with a helpful shove by the central banks, may have further to fall.

Shares suspended

Barham Group's self-imposed suspension of its shares marks a significant turning point in the company's short, but active, career.

The suspension has been prompted by an impending and significant acquisition which will not only more than double its market capitalization but also thrust it much more prominently into the City limelight.

One rumoured candidate, More O'Ferrall, said yesterday that it was not involved.

Since Barham was created in March 1983 out of the old Dollond's Photographic, the company has maintained a low profile. Guided by Norman Fetterman and Tony Ward, two practising accountants who refuse to draw a salary from Barham, the company has grown rapidly.

Until now the low profile has been of Barham's making. The numerous deals it has done have been largely self-financing and there has been no need to go in search of funds. The present acquisition will require City backing and, in some quarters, a crash course in the company's activities.

The case which Barham has to present is compelling. Its profit record is good, its acquisitions have been successful and the management of the company is sound. The biggest difficulty which Barham has is

to convince the City that the group has some cohesion and long-term direction.

The popular phrase used to describe Barham is media to property services group which is fine, except that there is no logical fit between property and media. For a small, well-managed group this is not a big problem. The Barham acquisition philosophy has been essentially to buy businesses with good existing management that can stand alone, rather than to look for obvious integration benefits.

This has left Barham as a financial, rather than management, holding company. The leap which this latest acquisition would represent will perhaps force some rethink on the overall direction of the group.

For the time being, the City can only ponder on the identity of the acquisition. Such uncertainty is unfortunate but when the full facts are revealed the Barham shares will warrant much closer attention than they have had in the past.

Shandwick

Shandwick is braving a USM launch even though its sector has recently fallen out of favour with investors. It has not been deterred from going public by problems at Good Relations, a rival public relations company, nor, apparently, has it downgraded its ambitions as a result.

Over a quarter of the equity has been placed at 175p a share, valuing the company at £7.4 million. That represents 21 times earnings for the year to July, or even 37 times earnings after charging exceptional items.

Even the more modest multiple of 21 looks high given that Shandwick's profit record is only four years long. From barely breaking even in 1982 profits surged to £397,000 two years later and £585,000 last year before exceptional items. But last year's increase was helped significantly by a sharp fall in directors' emoluments, in advance of the flotation, and a pension fund holiday worth £30,000 annually.

Future growth will reflect the buoyant state of the public relations industry, especially in the financial field, where business is expanding fast. Shandwick is especially well

known for its work on takeovers, having supported BTR in its bids for Tilling and Dunlop. Its leading clients include Lloyds Bank, 3i and the Nationwide Building Society.

The flotation will no doubt help the company to grow, contributing to a higher profile. Already it is the third biggest public relations company.

The shares that have been placed have been sold by the chairman and chief executive, Mr Peter Gummer, brother of the former Conservative Party chairman, who raises £1.7 million as a result, and one other director.

Though the shares may have a natural constituency in the City and Fleet Street, there are likely to be more attractive offerings in the coming months with several more media-orientated issues expected.

Albert Fisher

Rarely is a rights issue greeted with a rise in the share price but yesterday Albert Fisher pulled it off, with a 1p increase to 129p. That was after announcing a £13.9 million rights issue, the third in three years, together with a sparkling set of figures.

Fisher has grown fast since Mr Tony Millar became involved in 1982. At home he has built up a food wholesale and distribution business and in the United States he has recently acquired two food wholesalers.

Profits last year leapt from £1.09 million to £3.7 million reflecting an underlying increase of 33 per cent. Earnings were more than doubled at 8p. Admittedly Fisher is committed to issuing more shares if certain of the acquisitions reach their profit targets in the current year.

Shareholders are being offered on a one-for-three basis at 106p. Their only concern is whether Mr Millar is distributing the shares too freely. Since January 1983 roughly 14 million shares have been issued for acquisitions, in addition to the rights issues.

At least the latest rights issue gives shareholders a chance to invest, rather than giving the institutions priority in a vendor placing. The market clearly expects shareholders to take-up the opportunity.

RENOLD LEADERSHIP IN ELECTRONICS INNOVATION

For the second successive year Renold skills in the practical application of electronics to engineering components have been rewarded with an industry-recognised 'oscar'.

In 1984 the Renold 'Novadrive' variable speed controller won the 'Triad' award. Now, the Renold absolute shaft encoder has been chosen winner of a coveted 'Archimedes' award for the most innovative advance in product design made possible by incorporating electronic control.

These successes reflect Renold's philosophy of designing, developing and producing high technology products with significant price and performance

benefits. Novadrive was a British breakthrough for the speed control of electric motors. The absolute shaft encoder similarly sets new standards of simplicity, accuracy, long life and low price in the measurement of the angular position of shafts. These products are the first components of Renold's robotic system making possible the rapid extension of flexible manufacturing systems (FMS).

Renold, a British-based group with international resources, sets world standards for traditional products such as roller chain, gearboxes, conveyor chain, clutches and couplings and hydraulic transmissions.

*Triad Awards are sponsored by Electric Drives and Controls magazine.
†Archimedes Awards are sponsored by Eureka magazine.
The winners are selected by readers' votes.

RENOLD

RENOLD PLC, Renold House, Stylal Road, Wythenshawe, Manchester M22 5WL.
Telephone: 061-437 5221. Telex: 669052 Renold G.

C. H. BEAZER (HOLDINGS) PLC TENDER OFFER FOR 25 % OF SGB GROUP plc

Beazer is tendering to acquire 10,688,000 SGB shares (25 %)
Beazer already owns 2,125,000 SGB shares (4.9 %)
The Share Alternative is worth 207.9p
The Cash Alternative is 195.5p
The SGB share price before the tender was 160p
The Share Alternative represents an uplift of 29.9 %
The Cash Alternative represents an uplift of 22.2 %

You must return your Forms of Tender by 3.30 p.m. on Wednesday 23rd October 1985.

UNIQUE TOP-UP PAYMENT

The Tender Offer Document gives details of a potential top-up payment for which acceptors of the Tender Offer will qualify. In outline, Beazer is promising that, if it were to bid for SGB in the next 12 months, its bid will be in cash or include a full cash alternative and all acceptors of the Tender Offer will then get a further cash top-up to the level of Beazer's highest cash or cash alternative bid. This will apply if Beazer's bid succeeds or if a rival bid succeeds (but not otherwise); so acceptors of the Tender Offer will get, if the Tender Offer is successful, the same cash price that Beazer is prepared to pay if it were to bid for SGB in the next year and control of SGB goes to Beazer or a rival bidder.

Where a recognised bank, licensed institution (within the meaning of the Banking Act 1979), Trustee Savings Bank, National Girobank or a member of The Stock Exchange affixes its stamp to the Form of Tender, Beazer will pay a fee (together with VAT, where appropriate) from its own resources of 1p per SGB share represented by such form and tendered and accepted by Beazer.

Tenders will be irrevocable and subject to the condition that unless tenders are received for 5,100,000 SGB shares the Tender will lapse.

Copies of the Tender Offer Document and Forms of Tender (upon the terms of which alone tenders will be accepted) may be obtained from L. Messel & Co., 1 Finsbury Avenue, London EC2M 2QE (01-377 0123) or National Westminster Bank PLC, New Issues Dept., PO Box 79, 2 Princes Street, London EC2P 2BD (01-638 9181).

The consideration being offered compares with the middle market quotation of SGB shares of 160p derived from The Stock Exchange Daily Official List at the close of business on 8th October 1985. The value of the Share Alternative stated above is based on the middle market quotation of Beazer shares of 480p derived from The Stock Exchange Daily Official List at the close of business on 16th October 1985, adjusted to reflect the fact that such shares will not rank for the proposed final dividend of 8.0p per Beazer share for the year ended 30th June 1986.

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT WHICH IS MADE BY L. MESSEL & CO. ON BEHALF OF BEAZER IS IMPORTANT AND REQUIRES YOUR IMMEDIATE ATTENTION. IT SETS OUT THE PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF THE TENDER OFFER DOCUMENT DATED 9th OCTOBER 1985 AND FORM OF TENDER SENT TO SGB SHAREHOLDERS AND IS NOT ITSELF AN OFFER. IF YOU ARE IN ANY DOUBT ABOUT THE TENDER OFFER, PLEASE CONSULT YOUR STOCKBROKER, BANK MANAGER, SOLICITOR, ACCOUNTANT OR OTHER PROFESSIONAL ADVISER IMMEDIATELY.

YOUR OWN BUSINESS

The campus entrepreneurs

By Derek Harris,
Industrial Editor

Cranfield School of Management, part of the Cranfield Institute of Technology near Bedford, is leading the expansion of a graduate enterprise programme after a successful experiment in which 36 small businesses were launched by graduates while on Cranfield courses.

Next year Cranfield will take in 40 more graduates with promising business ideas. Now there are to be another 30 places, half at the Durham University Business School and the rest at Warwick University's School of Business Studies. Suring University in Scotland also has a graduate enterprise programme.

Backed by the Private Services Commission and private sponsors, the English initiative is an attempt to attract more graduates into setting up small businesses. At present only 500 graduates each year start a business of their own, fewer than one per cent of those graduating.

When the expanded programme was announced this week a clutch of the graduates already at Cranfield



Howard Fabian and 3-D cards

showed how the training package, worth up to £8,000, has helped get them started in business. Ideas which are now active businesses include legal computer software, developed by Neil Ewin, who launched Solicitec from Wakefield in Yorkshire, and a designer knitwear venture, Woolpack, run by Christine Wallis, who is already employing her first full-time knitter.

Greetings cards in clear plastic printed in colours to give a three-dimensional effect is the business

based at Wembley, London, being developed by Howard Fabian, just turned 24, who took a BA sandwich degree in business studies at Manchester Polytechnic. His research indicated that cards employing entirely plastic had never been tried before.

He said: "It is possible to produce very graphic cards with bright colours and the 3-D effect. There is nothing like it on the market, which is why it sells. The retail price is around £1.50."

Development took from August last year to this May, by which time the venture had cost £1,500, swallowing his own cash reserves. He borrowed another £4,000 of family money as trading started in May. In five months his turnover has been £8,000 and during 1986 he is looking for about £50,000 turnover as the product range is expanded. By the end of next year he hopes to see a reasonable profit.

As Howard Fabian is selling to a number of stationery outlets, including three London shops of the Athena chain.

Oil billions going down the drain?

By David Young,
Energy Correspondent

With an estimated £100 billion to spend in Britain by the end of this century, the European offshore industry is having a problem in finding small companies willing to bid for a slice of the lucrative contracts.

The channels for placing multi-million pound orders for massive steel structures, specialized drilling equipment and construction projects are well established. British firms are already showing that they are capable of meeting about 70 per cent of the industry's needs.

However, the Energy Minister, Alick Buchanan-Smith, is worried that many small companies particu-

larly in the North-East, have failed to grasp the business potential of the industry and many would-be entrepreneurs have lacked the correct approach to get into the business.

Now his department, the regional offices of the Department of Trade and Industry and the local authorities in the North-East with sponsorship from Shell UK, are trying to show smaller companies how to win a larger share of this business.

Mr Buchanan-Smith said: "Firms in the North-East should be looking at all aspects of supplying the offshore oil and gas industry."

"The challenge is to find out what the oil companies want. They require basic services and goods. They need firms to service equipment, repair

machinery and supply the day-to-day services that are essential for keeping a rig or platform on station." These are the areas seen to be offering scope to the smaller company, Mr Buchanan-Smith added.

"There is still room for newcomers to the offshore industry, and for those already established to increase their involvement. But the offshore sector is fiercely competitive. Oil companies are demanding, exacting clients. No one should be in any doubt as to the high standards and quality they require."

● Contact: Department of Industry Small Firms Service Department, Centre House, Cloth Market, Newcastle upon Tyne; phone (0632) 325353.

BRIEFING

■ The Small Business Bureau with Emery Worldwide, the air-freight company, as sponsor, has launched a competition to find Britain's Small Business Air Exporter of the Year. It is open to those employing up to 200 people. The winner will be chosen from 10 regional finalists.

The basis of the competition is a written assessment by entrants on how air freight has benefited their businesses and helped with exports. Closing date for the competition is next December 31.

● Contact: Suzanne James, Good Relations, 50 Russell Square, London WC1B 4AH; phone (01) 831 3434.

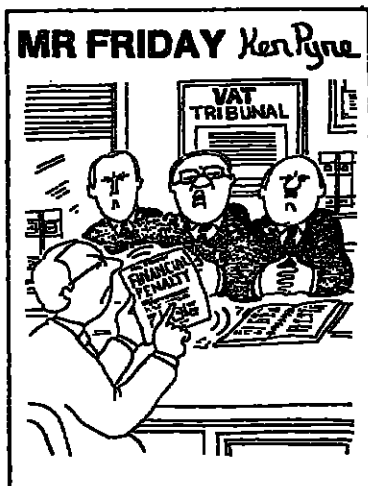
■ Six small businesses have been selected from 30 area winners around Britain to go through to the final of the National Small Business Awards Scheme promoted by the Association of British Chambers of Commerce and as sponsors British Telecommunications. The finalists

are Bales Freight Services, Middlesbrough; Kestrel Cases, corrugated packaging, Bristol; Datapath, computer graphics, Derby; Independent Vending Supplies, Skelmersdale; Bloomer Electronics, Portadown, Northern Ireland; Tony Chapman Electronics, Epping, Essex.

■ As most businesses are aware, the Government, nationally and locally, is keen to provide grants to help a company make its way in the world. Finding out how to get your hands on the cash is a different matter.

To help weave a way through the intricate maze and cut red tape on the way, the firm of accountants, Arthur Young, has just published the fifth edition of its comprehensive guide, *Financial Incentives and Assistance for Industry*.

It has been compiled by members of Arthur Young's Business Services Group, which was set up several years ago to help small businesses. The publication is free; phone William Powlett Smith on 01-831 7130.



'You wish to appeal? Go ahead! Nobody can accuse us of not wanting a good laugh'

BUSINESS TO BUSINESS

01-278 1326 or 837 1099

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

A TASTE FOR PROFIT?
FOR RUNNING YOUR OWN BUSINESS?
FROM YOUR OWN HOME?

One billion pounds sterling worth of tea is sold in the British Isles each year. We are the greatest tea drinkers in the world but we've forgotten the TRUE TASTE OF TEA. Two years ago a campaign was started by the Devonshire Tea and Coffee Company Limited to bring back the TRUE TASTE OF TEA.

We were told a couldn't be done. We were told that if we created a Blend of the finest teas it would have to be sold at an astronomical price.

We have created the Blend - the proof is in the taste. We have kept the price down by introducing an entirely new method of handling and distribution which SCYTHES away costs.

We have done it by only doing ourselves what we know best - the control of quality and production.

All sales and distribution is handled by our Associates who call them - who are independent business men or women who are granted exclusive territories in which to trade in our products.

The system is now proven - we have the proof. The cost of setting up as one of our Associates is in total about £15,000.

This figure will include a Licensed Van and opening stock (well stocked) and a full training programme - publicity material and on-going help support.

You will need at least one third of the cost in cash. It may be possible to arrange finance for the remainder. There are NO Top-ups - Leases or Advertising Charges. This is not a 'get rich quick' project. We give commitment and dedication and if you do you will most certainly prosper.

If you would like to know more then write to: THE DEVONSHIRE TEA & COFFEE SALES LTD, 26, UPPER DICCONSON STREET, WIGAN, LANCASHIRE, WY1 2AG.

01-278 1326 or 837 1099

01-278 1326 or 837 1099

01-278 1326 or 837 1099

01-278 1326 or 837 1099

01-278 1326 or 837 1099

01-278 1326 or 837 1099

01-278 1326 or 837 1099

01-278 1326 or 837 1099

01-278 1326 or 837 1099

01-278 1326 or 837 1099

01-278 1326 or 837 1099

01-278 1326 or 837 1099

01-278 1326 or 837 1099

01-278 1326 or 837 1099

01-278 1326 or 837 1099

01-278 1326 or 837 1099

01-278 1326 or 837 1099

01-278 1326 or 837 1099

01-278 1326 or 837 1099

01-278 1326 or 837 1099

01-278 1326 or 837 1099

01-278 1326 or 837 1099

01-278 1326 or 837 1099

01-278 1326 or 837 1099

01-278 1326 or 837 1099

01-278 1326 or 837 1099

01-278 1326 or 837 1099

01-278 1326 or 837 1099

01-278 1326 or 837 1099

01-278 1326 or 837 1099

01-278 1326 or 837 1099

01-278 1326 or 837 1099

01-278 1326 or 837 1099

01-278 1326 or 837 1099

01-278 1326 or 837 1099

01-278 1326 or 837 1099

01-278 1326 or 837 1099

01-278 1326 or 837 1099

01-278 1326 or 837 1099

01-278 1326 or 837 1099

BUSINESS SERVICES

WE OFFER SPECIALISED SERVICES

for foreign businessmen and their families. Information and help with any problems regarding health, education, transport, entertainment etc, etc.

Ring Elite Services
01-831 7225

LABOUR SAVE SERVICES

Any labour intensive work, unskilled or semi-skilled, contract or one off from packing, enveloping, inserts, wrapping, winding, cutting, labelling, overalls, etc. You name, we will do it. Save time and money, we take on your problems.

Phone (0375) 891189
Telex 995130

LIMITED COMPANIES

from £99.50 inclusive
Same-Day Company Services Ltd
Bridge St, 181 Queen Victoria St, London, EC4
Tel: 01-248 5616

Also Company Searches



JUST DESKS

Period and reproduction. Federal desks, Partners desks, Writing tables, Dayenports and Desks chairs.

Write the details or Personal Callers Welcome. Tel: 01-831 7225. 20 Church Street, London NW1. Telephone 01-723 7976.

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

SURVEILLANCE MONITORING

and counter surveillance equipment for both the amateur & professional. Ring or write for price list. RAY ELECTRONICS LTD. 711 Leas Road, London E16 6AW. 01-558 4225.

PALL MAIL

No Premium. Prestige arm carpet showroom/offices all inclusive with phone & T.V. limited avail. Short/long term. Parking facilities.

From £75 pw
01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

01-831 4808

FINANCE AND INVESTMENT

FOR INVESTMENT CONSIDERATION
OCEANFRONT REAL ESTATE
USA

- ★ Florida East Coast North of Palm Beach
- ★ Residential Building Sites
- ★ Fully Approved for Multi-Storey Construction
- ★ Water & Sewer Fully in Place
- ★ \$3 Million Equity Required

Principals Only

Contact: Peter J. Connelly or Richard E. Brodeur
LANDAUER ASSOCIATES, INC. Lic. Broker
1675 Palm Beach Lakes Blvd, Suite 600,
West Palm Beach, FL 33401
305-689-8111

Does your company require venture capital from £50,000 to £1m?

Expert guidance can save you time and ensure you negotiate the best terms.

For further information write to:
JAMES KENNEDY ASSOC. LTD.,
26 Red Lion Sq. London WC1R 4RL or phone 01-242 9462 ext 28

BUSINESSES FOR SALE & WANTED

For Sale

NATIONAL NETWORK OF BUREAUX

offering leasing, mortgages and accountancy services. Unique opportunity.

Principals only please phone
0908 561079 FOR FURTHER INFORMATION

RETAIL CAMPING EQUIPMENT AND CARAVAN ACCESSORIES BUSINESS

Plus very large Cater Gas delivery service with expansion potential. Approx 2200,000 T/O per annum. London/Surrey borders.

£59,000 plus SAV
Reply Box No 1207 R The Times

National Security Organisation

Unusual circumstances have determined the availability for sale of a company primed and ready for substantial further profitable growth. The company is represented nationally with unique products related to the overall security systems market place. The client base is impressive and the organisation could be brought to market within 3 years. A realistic price can be negotiated and finance is available. Principals only, write for further details to Chelms Security Consultants, 83 Lincoln Park, Amersham, Bucks HP7 9HF.

FINANCIAL INVESTOR REQUIRED

Surrey based NSCA intruder alarm company requires further capital to promote existing business.

Box 2500 L, The Times

A RARE OPPORTUNITY

to acquire a highly profitable Sussex based Security/Alarm company covering the Sussex, Kent and London area.

Please write to Box 2456 L, The Times

SHOPPING ARCADE S.E. England

Gross retail income £45,000 producing 21% - 26% return on capital investment for couple of hours per week. Genuine reason for sale hence asking price only £58,000 will secure 21 year lease. Fresh start also available.

Box No 2553 N The Times

MANDELLA, A unique opportunity to acquire a well known business property company. 05674 26066.

PARTNER, active or otherwise, for active business property project. Please contact Box 2454 L, The Times.

01-629 0042

01-629 0042

01-629 0042

MANSSION HOUSE SPEECH

Lawson tells of financial changes

Supervision

Our guiding principles are clear. Effective and well operated supervision is an essential element of London's competitive advantage. It must offer reasonable protection for individual depositors and investors, and it must also preserve the stability and integrity of the system as a whole.

At the same time we have to devise a system which is flexible enough to allow the markets and the institutions within them to develop.

We must also take notice of the traditional and practices of existing regulation. And build on the City's proven ability to devise and run its own self-regulating mechanisms.

But we cannot ignore the overlap between markets. The possibilities of too much, or too little, supervision for institutions which straddle market boundaries. And the resulting need for adequate co-operation between different sets of supervisors.

The way in which we have chosen to balance these sometimes conflicting constraints and requirements is now clear in the case of building societies and the securities markets.

The way forward for banks is still under active consideration - with the help of advice, both solicited and unsolicited, from many here tonight.

The Johnson Matthey Bankers affair has drawn attention to the system of banking supervision. In the wake of that debacle I set up a Review Committee chaired by the Governor of the Bank of England, and the recommendations of that committee form the basis for the consultation now under way.

We propose to end the two-tier system of regulation, which unwisely assumed that those institutions able to call themselves banks required a less rigorous system of supervision. And to strengthen the mechanisms of co-operation between the supervisors and banks.

I attach the highest importance to this latter change. As part of their duties, auditors have to form an independent view of a bank's assets. And of the systems used to manage them. It is vital that the supervisors should be able to draw freely on this information when necessary. And that the auditors should be kept informed by the supervisors of matters of concern which arise at their end.

To match these changes in methods of supervision there must, of course, be institutional changes. The Governor has

already indicated how he proposes to begin the process of strengthening the supervisory arm of the Bank.

I hope and believe that the new systems of supervision we are now putting in place will reduce risks substantially. But it is impossible to eradicate risk entirely. Nor would it be right to seek to do so. Nor, of course, does supervision in any way derogate from the overriding responsibility of management for the proper conduct of its business.

Equally, no system of supervision can be proof against deliberate fraud. So we must ensure that where there is fraud it is uncovered in a timely fashion. And that the evidence is acted on expeditiously.

Monetary policy

As I explained in my Budget speech we have found it helpful to target measures of both broad and narrow money.

Broad money measures the liquidity of the economy. An excessive build up of liquidity poses the risk of being translated into spending, thus providing an undesired boost to the growth of money GDP and hence to inflation.

The question, however, is what is excessive. In monitoring the growth of broad money it is important to gauge the extent to which the private sector generally wants to build up its liquidity on a permanent basis. That inevitably involves an element of judgement.

During the 1970s, with controls in operation and negative real interest rates, the demand for liquidity grew less rapidly than money GDP.

In the 1980s, following the abolition of controls and a return to positive real interest rates, liquidity has grown faster than money GDP. Over the past five financial years, for example, while EM3 has grown by 82 per cent a PSL 2 by 84 per cent, money GDP has grown by only 54 per cent - and prices by 43 per cent. It has become increasingly evident that both individuals and companies wish to hold an increased proportion of savings in liquid form.

In retrospect it is now clear that we have persistently underestimated the strength of this demand. We can maintain, and are maintaining, progress towards our inflation objectives while EM3 is growing at a rate well above the top of the range set in this year's Budget statement. To try to bring it back within the range - which, with the benefit of hindsight, was clearly set too low - would imply a tightening of policy



The Chancellor's speech to the "City Dinner" at the Mansion House last night touched on financial change and its effects on supervision and monetary policy. The following extracts cover these points, together with his concluding hints on Britain's economic prospects.

which the evidence of other indicators of financial conditions tells us is not warranted. I shall as usual be considering what target to set for EM3 for 1986-87 at the time of the next Budget. In the meantime, we shall continue to monitor EM3, and indeed other measures of broad money.

We will continue to judge monetary conditions in relation to the indicators I have just described. At present I believe that these are consistent with continued lower inflation, which I firmly expect to see. But we will continue to monitor all the evidence. If the performance of one indicator were to deteriorate we would need convincing evidence from the other indicators before concluding that this was acceptable.

The UK economy

Inflation peaked in May at 7 per cent. It is now back down to 5.9 per cent. By the end of this year I expect it to be close to the Budget forecast of 5 per cent, and below 4 per cent by the middle of next year.

Maintaining and improving on that rate through and beyond 1986 depends on continued control of monetary conditions. I am confident that the policies now in place and the techniques of monetary management we are using can ensure that control.

Lower inflation points the way to continuing growth of output. You may remember that a few years ago a common cry was "Where is the growth coming from?" We can now see the answer.

It came in a balanced way from several sources, with investment and exports growing twice as fast as consumer spending.

Over the next year exports and investment may not grow as fast as in the past year, but

other components of demand - notably private sector consumption - may contribute more.

So far unemployment has been less affected than might have been expected by the healthy growth rate. This reflects two developments, both of which will be beneficial to the economy in the long run, even though their short-run impact on unemployment is adverse.

The first development has been the rapid growth of productivity, particularly in manufacturing industry - up 30 per cent over the past five years.

The second has been the large rise in the number of people entering the labour force, including a growing number of married women not previously registered for work. So that though the number of people in work has risen by some 600,000 over the past two years, that has not brought about a fall in the total of registered unemployed.

Both these developments, however, are generally to be welcomed. They increase the strength, competitiveness and flexibility of the economy. In the years ahead both will add to our productive potential.

But so long as unemployment remains at its present high level we cannot be complacent. There is much still to be done to improve the flexibility and adaptiveness of the labour market. And, meanwhile, employers who concede unnecessarily high pay rises are doing no-one a favour: neither their own firms, nor the competitiveness of the British economy, and certainly not the unemployed.

Given common sense on this front, the omens are good.

● **LAPORTE INDUSTRIES:** The company has acquired Blue Devil Industries of Chatsworth, California, a manufacturer and supplier of accessories and related products for the swimming pool industry. The price was \$3.2 million (about £2.3 million) cash.

● **J. SAVILLE GORDON:** Mr John Saville, the chairman reports that the early months of the current year are following a similar pattern to last year and he will be disappointed if the annual profits are not at least equal to the record £2.3 million, profit before tax, earned in 1985.

● **NEW CENTURY VENTURES GROUP:** The company, a specialist in reinsurance broking, has acquired Accident and General Insurance Brokers, travel insurance brokers.

● **MERCANTILE BANK:** The Mercantile Bank of Canada, which this week agreed in principle to merge with National Bank of Canada, has borrowed sufficient funds from the Bank of Canada to repay the chartered banks that had earlier provided it with short-term liquidity. The bank did not disclose how much funding it received from the Bank of Canada, the nation's central bank.

● **COCA-COLA:** Net income rose from \$498.4 million to \$532.9 million (£328 million) in the first nine months of this year. Revenues rose from \$5.58 billion to \$5.96 billion.

● **HIGHLAND ELECTRONICS:** For the year to April 30, with figures in £000, turnover was 11,937, (£10,640), while the pretax profit was 1,057, (£653). Earnings per share, 7.5p (5.4p). A final dividend of 1.5p (1.8p) is being paid, making a total of 2.5p (1.8p).

COMPANY NEWS

● **H C SLINGSBY:** For the half-year to June 30, with figures in £000, turnover was 2,862 (£2,404), while the pretax profit was 149 (£125). Earnings per share were 10.2p (11p). An interim dividend of 1.2p (1p) is being paid on Jan 3.

● **S LYLES:** For the year to June 30, with figures in £000, turnover was 15,698 (£16,396), while the pretax profit was 390 (£424). Earnings per share, 5.2p (6.88p). A final dividend of 3p (3p) is being paid, making a total of 5.5p (5.5p).

● **SMALLER COMPANIES INTERNATIONAL TRUST:** For the half-year to Sept 30, with figures in £000, pretax revenue was 499 (£580). Earnings per share were 0.84p (0.95p). An interim dividend of 0.5p (0.5p) is being paid on Jan 6.

● **CAMBIA VENTURE CAPITAL:** For the half-year to June 30, compared with the few months to June 30, 1984, with figures in £000, interest receivable was 16 (£26). Losses per share were 0.37p (profit, 0.003p).

● **HOPKINSONS HOLDINGS:** The company has conditionally agreed to acquire A and M, a US manufacturer and designer of valves, for about \$9.8 million (£7 million) cash. The agreement provides for the retention of certain assets and products by Nomex Corp, the parent of A and M. The acquisition is conditional on the approval of the shareholders of Hopkinsons in general meeting.

● **AUDIO FIDELITY:** For the year to April 30, with figures in £000, turnover was 4,386 (£3,701), while the pretax profit was 86 (£154). Earnings per share, 3.07p (loss, 6.42p). No dividend (same) is being paid.

● **BIOMECHANICS INTERNATIONAL:** For the half-year to June 30, with figures in £000, turnover was 108 (£301), while the pretax loss was 160 (£187). The company is to make an underwritten rights issue to raise £642,000, to finance a contract with Wrexham Lager Beer for the construction of a anaerobic plant for the purification of effluent from its lager brewery. Wrexham Lager is part of the Allied-Lyons Group.

● **STEEL BROS. HOLDINGS:** The half-year to June 30, with figures in £000, turnover was 61,279 (£7,406), while the pretax profit was 5,438 (£5,512). Earnings per share were 21.83p (£24.81p). An interim dividend of 4p (4p) is being paid on Dec 13.

● **SPECTROS INTERNATIONAL:** The results for the year to June 30 last show pretax profits of £1.11 million, against the target given in the placing memorandum of November, 1984, of £980,000. Turnover reached £25.95 million, against the target of £25.1 million. The company has 20 institutional shareholders.

● **LONDON ATLANTIC INVESTMENT TRUST:** For the half-year to Sept 30, with figures in £000, gross revenue was 791 (£96), while the pretax profit was 528 (£471). Earnings per share were 3.09p (£3.71p). An interim dividend of 1.95p (1.85p) is being paid.

● **POCHINS:** For the year to May 31 with figures in £000, turnover was 22,530 (£20,682), while the pretax profit was 843 (£505). Earnings per share, 52.26p (£44.14p). A final dividend of 8.91p (1p) is being paid, making a total of 12.9p (11.87p).

● **BLUEBIRD CONFECTIONERY:** For the year to June 29, with figures in £000, turnover was 8,983 (£8,855), while the pretax loss was 93 (£299). Loss per share, 6.7p (profit, 4.03p). A final dividend of 3.61p (3.43p) is being paid on Nov. 21, making a total of 5.21p (4.96p).

● **DARES ESTATES:** For the half-year to June 30, with figures in £000, turnover was 5,965 (£8,693), while the pretax loss was 35 (£105). Losses per share were 0.09p (loss 1.43p). No interim dividend (0.5p) is being paid.

RECENT ISSUES

	Closing Price	Initial Public Offer (IPO)
A M S Industries 5p Ord (95)	97	97
Aberdeen Shipbuilding 5p Ord (67a)	73	73
Anglo United Dev 15p	104	104
British Life 10p (1991) 1p	104	104
Canada Life 10p Ord (100a)	104	104
Colson's 5p Ord (100)	104	104
Conrad Holdings 5p Ord (70)	104	104
Control Techniques 10p Ord (115)	104	104
Crompton Products Mkt 5p Ord (125a)	104	104
Coswell 5p Ord (80a)	104	104
Dean Park Hts 5p Ord (51a)	104	104
Electronic Data Proc 5p Ord (75a)	104	104
Farbair 10p Ord (110)	104	104

	Closing Price	Initial Public Offer (IPO)
InfraRed 50 10p Ord (94a)	91	91
Intel 10p Ord (100a)	91	91
Just Rubber 10p Ord (62a)	91	91
Kewell Systems 5p Ord (75a)	91	91
Leicester 5p Ord (100)	91	91
Lysander Petroleum 5p Ord (65a)	91	91
Nal Home Loan 5p Ord (100a)	91	91
Overseas 10p Ord (110a)	91	91
Roths 5p Ord (95a)	91	91
Silva Group 10p Ord (130p)	91	91
Rightline 10p Ord (130p)	91	91
Shaw 5p Ord (100a)	91	91
Emes Lighting 210p Fully Pd	91	91
Howe Bros 10p Ord (100a)	91	91

THE ACTION BANK · THE ACTION BANK · THE ACTION BANK · THE ACTION BANK · THE ACTION BANK

If you are sitting 3 A levels in 1986 you can apply for valuable support now.

The NatWest Banking and Finance Degree Scheme offers you a real opportunity to get your career in banking and finance off to a flying start.

What you'll gain from the scheme
If you're accepted, you'll first need to successfully complete a year's fully paid work experience with the bank.

Then you'll take up a deferred place at university. You can study for either a BSc (Hons) in Banking and Finance at Loughborough University, or for a BA (Hons) in Banking Insurance and Finance at University College of North Wales, Bangor.

You'll also enjoy a Book Grant of £400 p.a. paid to you by the bank whilst studying. This is in addition to your normal grant.

Each year you'll return to the Bank for 6 consecutive weeks, fully paid, to continue your training.

Upon graduation you will qualify for inclusion in the Bank's Special Graduate Entry Scheme. This can take you to a full management position within 5 years.

How to apply
You should write at once to the address below. Closing date for applications is October 31st, 1985. You'll receive our brochures which explain all the details, and an application form.

Minimum qualifications are 3 good A level grades in 1986. You'll also need to demonstrate initiative and be able to get on with people.

The NatWest Banking and Finance Degree Scheme Officer,
National Westminster Bank PLC,
Recruitment Department,
Personnel Division,
National House, 14 Moorgate,
London EC2R 6SS.

THE ACTION BANK · THE ACTION BANK · NatWest · THE ACTION BANK · THE ACTION BANK

BUSINESS TO BUSINESS

01-278 1326 or 837 1099

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY

BIDWELLS

Chartered surveyors

CAMBRIDGE

6,000 sq. ft. Office Building
Close to City Centre

Car Parking for a minimum of 12 cars
Energy-saving heating system
Staff house available

FOR SALE BY TENDER: 21st November 1985

Trumpington Road, Cambridge CB2 2LD. Tel: (0223) 841841

PARK ROYAL ESTATE, NW10

Warehouse/Storage space available.
10,000 sq. ft. Short term.

Ring St. Ives (0480) 63104

Still urgently required

on very short lets
30,000 sq. ft. industrial units in all areas. Clean, dry and on ground level, above average remuneration. Principals only please. Apply in writing to:
R.M.C. Ltd.
85-87 Lower Essex St.
Birmingham 5

PRIME SHOPPING SITE

Important retailing position.
Ryde, Isle of Wight, approx 18,000 sq. ft. 3 floors

Tel (0983) 852181

FACTORY M4

Junction 37.
5,000 sq. ft.
Built 1980.
£50,000
Ideal distribution Centre /
Warehouse
0656 772228

MADISON AVENUE office building
Junction 20, 200 sq. ft. Many others
available for lease. Call Mr. J. H. Jones
Investor, 100, White St., London E1 6BB
or Mr. J. H. Jones, 100, White St., London E1 6BB
100, Tel: 212 751856.

FOR SALE, large freehold site adjacent
to London Bridge, City, Tower St.
Lime St. SE1. Ready for 1200 sq. ft. The
Times.

OFFICE RENTALS

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN SPACE?

Prime OFFICE/STUDIO SPACE
now available in THE LAKE DISTRICT.

Contact Hannah Wood on
Kendal (0539) 31535

WHOLESALE

BARGAIN OF THE YEAR

12,000 Garments
40 pence each
18 litres paint 40 pence litre
85,000 pieces various bath,
sink & shower fittings 20
pence each.
Drain plugs 2 pence each.
Tel 061-792 7204

HOTELS AND LICENSED PREMISES

FRESHFISH RESTAURANT PUTNEY

with separate take-away, fully
equipped, 40 seats taking £2,000+ per
week. Tremendous potential in prime
position. 2 bed flat with CH. 4 year
lease commencing April 84. Currently
at £25,000 (Lease extension negotiable). Prevalent available. £130,000.
Tel: 01-995 9063
(Armsden evenings & weekends)

Where can you see the latest developments in financial services technology?

BANKING 85

EQUIPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AND CONFERENCE OF PRODUCTS, SERVICES AND TECHNOLOGY FOR FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

22-24 OCTOBER 1985 THE BARBICAN CENTRE, LONDON

BANKING EQUIPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY 85 is your opportunity to see how the latest products and services - particularly in technology and automation - are changing the face of the highly competitive world of finance. BANKING EQUIPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY 85 is also your chance to attend five thought-provoking seminars. These include retail banking, cash management, plastic cards, deregulation in the City, and the effect of technology on the insurance industry. Can you afford to miss it? BANKING EQUIPMENT AND TECHNOLOGY 85, Industrial and Trade Fairs Limited, Oriel House, 26 The Quadrant, Richmond, Surrey TW9 1DL. Telephone: 01-840 5065 Telex: 8951389



"YES, YES, HUNTLEY MERRILL LYNCH WILL HANDLE THE RELOCATION."

The relocation of key employees poses considerable problems to companies, individuals and families. Problems of stress, expense and under-performance... problems that are overcome as soon as you decide to consult Merrill Lynch Relocation Management.

Our totally professional service has been developed to eliminate the many side-effects which can accompany relocation and promotion. Please use the coupon below to find out just how easily Merrill Lynch can take the sting out of Homesale, Homefinding, Transportation and Property Management for your employees.

Remember relocation is our whole business. That's why we can stop it disrupting yours.

Stephen Hartley, Merrill Lynch Relocation Management International, 136 New Bond Street, London W1Y 1PP. Telephone: 01-629 8222

NAME _____
TITLE _____
COMPANY _____
ADDRESS _____
POST CODE _____



Oppenheimer

No.1 IN THE FAR EAST OVER 1 YEAR.

Over the last 12 months to 1st October 1985 the Oppenheimer Pacific Growth Trust has outperformed all other trusts in its sector.

The table below summarises the results for this and two of our other top performing funds.

	Increase in value 12 months to 1.10.85*	Position vs. other unit trusts in the same sector
Oppenheimer Pacific	+21.6%	1st
Oppenheimer European	+43.1%	1st
Oppenheimer UK	+44.2%	5th

*figures are offer to bid net income reinvested 1.10.84 - 1.10.85. Source 'Planned Savings'

Over the same 12 month period Oppenheimer UK Growth and European were both in the top 10 of all UK authorised unit trusts*

Let us tell you more. Just call our dealers on 01-236 3885 (6 lines)

A MEMBER COMPANY OF THE
Merrill Lynch House Group
INTERNATIONAL FINANCE SERVICES

Law Report October 18 1985 House of Lords

DHSS contraceptive guidance to doctors is lawful

Gillick v West Norfolk and Wisbech Area Health Authority and the Department of Health and Social Security

Before Lord Fraser of Tullybelton, Lord Scarman, Lord Bridge of Harwich, Lord Brandon of Oakbrook and Lord Templeman

[Speeches sold October 17]

A doctor who in exceptional circumstances gave contraceptive advice and treatment to a girl under 16 without her parents' knowledge or consent did not necessarily incur criminal liability or infringe parental rights.

A departmental guidance (H.N. 40) issued to area health sections G (headed "The Young") in the terms set out below, was not unlawful.

"This sessions should be available for people of all ages. . . . Special care is needed not to undermine parental responsibility and family stability. The Department would therefore hope that no parent would be approached by a person under the age of 16 for advice in these matters, the doctor or other professional, will always be persuaded the child to involve the parent or guardian. . . . at the earliest stage of consultation. . . . It will proceed from the assumption that it would be most unusual for a parent to object to contraceptive advice without parental consent."

"It is, however, widely accepted that consultations between doctors and patients are confidential; and importance which doctors and patients attach to this principle. . . . To abandon this principle for children under 16 might cause some to seek professional advice at all."

"They could then be exposed to the immediate risks of pregnancy and of sexually-transmitted diseases, as well as other long-term physical, psychological, and emotional consequences which are equally a threat to stable family life."

"This would apply particularly to young people whose parents are, for example, unconcerned, entirely unresponsive or grossly disturbed. Some of these young people are away from their parents and in the care of local authorities or voluntary organisations standing in loco parentis."

"The Department realises that in such exceptional cases the nature of any counselling must be a matter for the doctor or other professional worker concerned and that the decision whether or not to prescribe contraception must be for the clinical judgment of a doctor."

"The House of Lords by a majority (Lord Brandon and Lord Templeman dissenting) allowed an appeal by the Department of Health and Social Security from a decision of the Court of Appeal (Lord Justice Eveleigh, Lord Justice Fox and Lord Justice Parker) who on December 21, 1984 (1985 2 W.L.R. 413) allowed an appeal by the plaintiff Victoria Gillick from a judgment of the High Court (Lord Justice Fox) of July 27, 1983 (1985 Q.B. 581) of Mr Justice Woolf who dismissed the plaintiff's action against the West Norfolk and Wisbech Area Health Authority and the Department of Health and Social Security."

Mr John Laws and Mr Ian Kennedy for the department; Mr Gerard Wright, QC, Mr David Prie, QC and Mr Patrick Field for Mrs. Gillick; the area health authority did not appear and was not represented.

LORD FRASER said that the main question was whether a doctor could lawfully prescribe contraception for a girl under 16 without the consent of her parents. The plaintiff, who was the mother of five daughters, contended that he could not.

There was no suggestion that the plaintiff's relationship with her daughters was other than normal and happy or that there was any suggestion that the plaintiff was seeking contraceptive advice without the consent of her mother.

The advice the lawfulness of which was in dispute was a revised version (H.N. 40) of part of a Departmental Guidance "Memorandum on Family Planning Service" which had been issued to health authorities in May 1974 under cover of a circular HSC (IS) 32.

The plaintiff objected to the guidance, and after some correspondence with the area health authority she wrote to the acting area

administrator a letter which included the following paragraph: "I formally forbid any medical staff employed by Norfolk AHA to give any contraceptive or abortion advice or treatment whatever to my . . . daughters whilst they are under 16 years without my consent."

The acting administrator replied that the health authority held to the view that treatment prescribed by a doctor is a matter for the doctor's clinical judgment taking into account all the factors of the case."

The plaintiff began the present action against the area health authority and the DHSS seeking a declaration that the guidance was unlawful and an order which would or might adversely affect the welfare of her children, her rights as a parent and her ability to discharge her duties as a parent."

She also sought a declaration against the health authority that no other professional person employed by the authority could give any contraceptive or abortion advice or treatment to any of her children below the age of 16 without her prior knowledge and consent."

The central issue was whether a doctor could ever, in any circumstances, lawfully give contraceptive advice or treatment to a girl under 16 without her parents' consent. The statutory provisions for contraceptive advice and treatment in the National Health Service Act 1978 and the National Health Service Act 1979 were relevant.

The three strands of argument raised in the appeal were: (1) whether a girl under the age of 16 had the legal capacity to give valid consent to contraceptive advice and treatment including medical examination.

(2) whether giving such advice and treatment to a girl under 16 without her parents' consent infringed her parents' rights.

(3) whether a doctor who gave such advice or treatment to a girl under 16 without her parents' consent incurred criminal liability.

After a careful consideration of the relevant statutes the conclusion was that there was no provision which compelled his Lordship to hold that the girl under 16 lacked the legal capacity to consent.

Since the guidance expressly stated that the assumption was that it would be "most unusual" to provide contraceptive advice without parental consent, the plaintiff's contention that the guidance was an absolute right to be informed of and to veto such advice or treatment being given to her daughters even in the "most unusual" cases which might arise.

Parental rights to control the child existed not for the benefit of the parent but for the child. It was contrary to the ordinary experience of mankind, at least in Western Europe, for a parent to exercise a right to control his child in such a way that a child remained in fact under the complete control of his parents until he attained the definite age of majority, and that on attaining that age he suddenly acquired independence.

In practice most wise parents relaxed their control gradually as their child developed and encouraged him to become increasingly independent. The degree of parental control actually exercised over a particular child did in practice vary considerably according to his understanding and intelligence.

It would be unrealistic for the courts not to recognise those facts. Social customs changed, and the law ought to and did in fact have regard to such changes when they were of such major importance.

His Lordship agreed with Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, in *Hewer v Bryant* (1970) 1 Q.B. 357, 369 that parents had a "dwindling right" which could be overridden by the child's right to control his own life. It starts with the right of control and ends with little more than advice."

Unlawful arrest no bar to admissibility

condition of the defendant or his passenger.

They had gone to the defendant's house and knocked on the door, which had been shut but not locked. There had been a loud noise, and the officers had entered the house and required the defendant to provide a specimen of breath for a test.

They had refused, and they had arrested him and taken him to the police station, where he had been required to provide specimens of breath. A specimen had contained 22 micrograms above the prescribed limit.

The Divisional Court had quashed the defendant's subsequent conviction for failure to provide a specimen on the ground that, when the officers had required the defendant to provide it at his house, they had been trespassers: *Morris v Beardmore* (1981) AC 446. They had, however, dismissed the appeal against his conviction for driving with excess alcohol above the prescribed limit.

The Divisional Court had quashed the defendant's subsequent conviction for failure to provide a specimen on the ground that, when the officers had required the defendant to provide it at his house, they had been trespassers: *Morris v Beardmore* (1981) AC 446. They had, however, dismissed the appeal against his conviction for driving with excess alcohol above the prescribed limit.

In the Divisional Court, the defendant had accepted that the specimen was admissible evidence on the latter charge but had submitted that the justices were in error in convicting him on the charge of driving with excess alcohol on the basis of evidence which they had obtained without due regard to the fact that the officers had been trespassers at the time.

In the House of Lords, a frontal attack had been mounted on the admissibility of the specimen as evidence on the ground that it had been obtained by means not authorised by the Act and illegal as it was, therefore, tainted with illegality: see *Morris v Beardmore* and *Clowes v Chapman* (1981) AC 446.

In his Lordship's opinion, the submission was not well-founded. Since *Morris* and *Clowes* had been amended in two important respects by the 1981 Act, probably in response to criticism of the procedure in the 1972 Act.

The solution to the appeal could no longer be found by referring to rigid parental rights in any particular age. It depended upon a judgment of what was best for the welfare of the particular child.

In the overwhelming majority of cases the best interests of a child's welfare were the parents. There was no doubt that any important medical treatment of a child under 16 would normally be carried out only with the parents' approval.

That was not, however, and should be "most unusual" for a doctor to advise a child on contraceptive matters without the knowledge and consent of the parents.

But the plaintiff had to go further if she was to obtain the first declaration sought and had to justify the absolute right of veto in a declaration that the police gave advice which was unlawful and wrong and which did or might adversely affect the welfare of her children, her rights as a parent and her ability to discharge her duties as a parent."

She also sought a declaration against the health authority that no other professional person employed by the authority could give any contraceptive or abortion advice or treatment to any of her children below the age of 16 without her prior knowledge and consent."

The central issue was whether a doctor could ever, in any circumstances, lawfully give contraceptive advice or treatment to a girl under 16 without her parents' consent. The statutory provisions for contraceptive advice and treatment in the National Health Service Act 1978 and the National Health Service Act 1979 were relevant.

The three strands of argument raised in the appeal were: (1) whether a girl under the age of 16 had the legal capacity to give valid consent to contraceptive advice and treatment including medical examination.

(2) whether giving such advice and treatment to a girl under 16 without her parents' consent infringed her parents' rights.

(3) whether a doctor who gave such advice or treatment to a girl under 16 without her parents' consent incurred criminal liability.

After a careful consideration of the relevant statutes the conclusion was that there was no provision which compelled his Lordship to hold that the girl under 16 lacked the legal capacity to consent.

Since the guidance expressly stated that the assumption was that it would be "most unusual" to provide contraceptive advice without parental consent, the plaintiff's contention that the guidance was an absolute right to be informed of and to veto such advice or treatment being given to her daughters even in the "most unusual" cases which might arise.

Parental rights to control the child existed not for the benefit of the parent but for the child. It was contrary to the ordinary experience of mankind, at least in Western Europe, for a parent to exercise a right to control his child in such a way that a child remained in fact under the complete control of his parents until he attained the definite age of majority, and that on attaining that age he suddenly acquired independence.

In practice most wise parents relaxed their control gradually as their child developed and encouraged him to become increasingly independent. The degree of parental control actually exercised over a particular child did in practice vary considerably according to his understanding and intelligence.

It would be unrealistic for the courts not to recognise those facts. Social customs changed, and the law ought to and did in fact have regard to such changes when they were of such major importance.

His Lordship agreed with Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, in *Hewer v Bryant* (1970) 1 Q.B. 357, 369 that parents had a "dwindling right" which could be overridden by the child's right to control his own life. It starts with the right of control and ends with little more than advice."

Unlawful arrest no bar to admissibility

condition of the defendant or his passenger.

They had gone to the defendant's house and knocked on the door, which had been shut but not locked. There had been a loud noise, and the officers had entered the house and required the defendant to provide a specimen of breath for a test.

They had refused, and they had arrested him and taken him to the police station, where he had been required to provide specimens of breath. A specimen had contained 22 micrograms above the prescribed limit.

The Divisional Court had quashed the defendant's subsequent conviction for failure to provide a specimen on the ground that, when the officers had required the defendant to provide it at his house, they had been trespassers: *Morris v Beardmore* (1981) AC 446. They had, however, dismissed the appeal against his conviction for driving with excess alcohol above the prescribed limit.

In the Divisional Court, the defendant had accepted that the specimen was admissible evidence on the latter charge but had submitted that the justices were in error in convicting him on the charge of driving with excess alcohol on the basis of evidence which they had obtained without due regard to the fact that the officers had been trespassers at the time.

In the House of Lords, a frontal attack had been mounted on the admissibility of the specimen as evidence on the ground that it had been obtained by means not authorised by the Act and illegal as it was, therefore, tainted with illegality: see *Morris v Beardmore* and *Clowes v Chapman* (1981) AC 446.

In his Lordship's opinion, the submission was not well-founded. Since *Morris* and *Clowes* had been amended in two important respects by the 1981 Act, probably in response to criticism of the procedure in the 1972 Act.

and it was unlikely that a doctor who gave contraceptive advice or treatment with that intention would commit an offence under section 28 of the Sexual Offences Act 1956.

A girl under 16 who had sexual intercourse did not thereby herself commit an offence although her partner did: see sections 5 and 6 of the 1956 Act. If the doctor would be committing an offence, the fact that he acted with the parents' consent would not exculpate him.

If the doctor satisfied himself that the girl could understand his advice and there would be no question of his giving contraceptive advice to very young girls. The guidance did not therefore interfere with the parents' rights.

The second declaration directed against the area health authority and granted by the Court of Appeal but not appealed against was clearly inconsistent with the view of his Lordship had expressed on the first declaration and should be overruled.

LORD SCARMAN concurring said that the present case was the beginning, not the conclusion, of a long process in a field not yet fully explored.

Although the plaintiff might lose the appeal, she had performed a notable public service in directing judicial attention to the problems arising from the interaction of parental right and a doctor's duty, in a field of medicine unknown to our fathers but of immense consequence to the present.

There was no doubt that the guidance permitted doctors to prescribe in certain circumstances contraception for girls under 16 without the knowledge or consent of their parents. The text was not however clear as to the circumstances (variously described as "unusual" and "exceptional") which justified a doctor in doing so.

The House had to be careful not to construe the guidance as though it were a statute or even to analyse it in the way appropriate to a judgment. The question was whether a doctor understood to be the guidance offered to him.

Although the guidance offered no definition of exceptional cases, and gave no indication as to when it must at least include the professional judgment of a doctor as to whether or not to give contraceptive advice or treatment to a girl under 16 without her parents' consent, it did not confuse its basic message.

No reasonable person could read it as meaning that the doctor's discretion could ordinarily override the age of 16, or that in exceptional cases the doctor could contemplate him exercising his clinical judgment without the parent's knowledge and consent.

Three features had emerged in the guidance which were known to our predecessors: (1) contraception as a subject for medical advice and treatment; (2) the increasing independence of young people; and (3) the changed status of sexual intercourse.

In times past contraception was rarely a matter for the doctor. With the development of the contraceptive pill it had become part of every medical practice. Family planning services were now available under statutory powers to all, without any express limitation as to age or marital status.

Young people, once they had attained the age of 16, were capable of consenting to contraceptive treatment, since it was medical treatment. However extensive parental right, it could not prevail so that the 16-year-old's capacity to consent which was now conferred by statute.

The availability of the pill had given women a choice of lifestyle with a degree of independence every medical practitioner would be failing to take full advantage of the opportunity could be itself.

The law ignored those developments at its peril. Parental rights clearly existed and did not disappear on the day of majority. They related to both the age and the property of the child - custody, care and control of the person, and guardianship of the person.

But the common law had never treated such rights as sovereign or beyond review and control. Nor had our law ever treated the child as a person who was incapable of consenting to contraceptive treatment, since it was medical treatment. However extensive parental right, it could not prevail so that the 16-year-old's capacity to consent which was now conferred by statute.

The availability of the pill had given women a choice of lifestyle with a degree of independence every medical practitioner would be failing to take full advantage of the opportunity could be itself.

The law ignored those developments at its peril. Parental rights clearly existed and did not disappear on the day of majority. They related to both the age and the property of the child - custody, care and control of the person, and guardianship of the person.

But the common law had never treated such rights as sovereign or beyond review and control. Nor had our law ever treated the child as a person who was incapable of consenting to contraceptive treatment, since it was medical treatment. However extensive parental right, it could not prevail so that the 16-year-old's capacity to consent which was now conferred by statute.

The availability of the pill had given women a choice of lifestyle with a degree of independence every medical practitioner would be failing to take full advantage of the opportunity could be itself.

The law ignored those developments at its peril. Parental rights clearly existed and did not disappear on the day of majority. They related to both the age and the property of the child - custody, care and control of the person, and guardianship of the person.

But the common law had never treated such rights as sovereign or beyond review and control. Nor had our law ever treated the child as a person who was incapable of consenting to contraceptive treatment, since it was medical treatment. However extensive parental right, it could not prevail so that the 16-year-old's capacity to consent which was now conferred by statute.

The availability of the pill had given women a choice of lifestyle with a degree of independence every medical practitioner would be failing to take full advantage of the opportunity could be itself.

The law ignored those developments at its peril. Parental rights clearly existed and did not disappear on the day of majority. They related to both the age and the property of the child - custody, care and control of the person, and guardianship of the person.

But the common law had never treated such rights as sovereign or beyond review and control. Nor had our law ever treated the child as a person who was incapable of consenting to contraceptive treatment, since it was medical treatment. However extensive parental right, it could not prevail so that the 16-year-old's capacity to consent which was now conferred by statute.

The availability of the pill had given women a choice of lifestyle with a degree of independence every medical practitioner would be failing to take full advantage of the opportunity could be itself.

The law ignored those developments at its peril. Parental rights clearly existed and did not disappear on the day of majority. They related to both the age and the property of the child - custody, care and control of the person, and guardianship of the person.

But the common law had never treated such rights as sovereign or beyond review and control. Nor had our law ever treated the child as a person who was incapable of consenting to contraceptive treatment, since it was medical treatment. However extensive parental right, it could not prevail so that the 16-year-old's capacity to consent which was now conferred by statute.

The availability of the pill had given women a choice of lifestyle with a degree of independence every medical practitioner would be failing to take full advantage of the opportunity could be itself.

The law ignored those developments at its peril. Parental rights clearly existed and did not disappear on the day of majority. They related to both the age and the property of the child - custody, care and control of the person, and guardianship of the person.

But the common law had never treated such rights as sovereign or beyond review and control. Nor had our law ever treated the child as a person who was incapable of consenting to contraceptive treatment, since it was medical treatment. However extensive parental right, it could not prevail so that the 16-year-old's capacity to consent which was now conferred by statute.

The availability of the pill had given women a choice of lifestyle with a degree of independence every medical practitioner would be failing to take full advantage of the opportunity could be itself.

The law ignored those developments at its peril. Parental rights clearly existed and did not disappear on the day of majority. They related to both the age and the property of the child - custody, care and control of the person, and guardianship of the person.

But the common law had never treated such rights as sovereign or beyond review and control. Nor had our law ever treated the child as a person who was incapable of consenting to contraceptive treatment, since it was medical treatment. However extensive parental right, it could not prevail so that the 16-year-old's capacity to consent which was now conferred by statute.

in respect of a child's capacity to consent to medical treatment from the age of 16 onwards, under statute or not, law had ruled on the extent and duration of parental rights in respect of children under 16.

If the law should impose upon the process of growing up fixed limits where nature knew only a continuous process, the price would be artificiality and a lack of realism in an area where the law must be sensitive to human development and social change.

If certainly be thought desirable, it was better that the rigid demarcations necessary to achieve it be laid down by legislation after a full consideration of the relevant facts than by the courts, confined as they were to the evidence and to whatever might properly fall within the judicial notice of judges.

The House of Lords, however, thought fit to intervene, the court should establish a principle flexible enough to enable justice to be achieved by its application to the particular circumstances placed before them.

The second declaration, based on the same reasoning as the first, must be held to have been wrongly granted and should be overruled as erroneous in law.

LORD BRIDGE delivered an opinion concurring to the extent of setting aside the declaration made by the Court of Appeal that the medical staff of the authority were in breach of the Criminal Law Amendment Act 1885 and the Sexual Offences Act 1956 was that Parliament had intended that sexual intercourse between a man and a girl under 16 was a serious criminal offence so far as the man was concerned.

It did not commit any criminal offence, even if the aided and abetted or incited the having of such intercourse. That was because the relevant statutory provisions had been enacted for the purpose of protecting the girl from sexual intercourse.

Such intercourse was however unlawful, and the circumstance that the man was guilty of a crime while the girl was not could not alter that fact.

It followed that for any person to promote, encourage or facilitate the commission of such an act might itself be a criminal offence, and might even be a breach of public policy. That applied equally to a parent or doctor or social worker.

To give a girl contraceptive treatment was to remove largely the inhibition against sexual intercourse arising from the risk of an unwanted pregnancy.

It was argued that some girls would be sexually abused, or that their parents' knowledge deprived the parents of the opportunity to protect the girl from sexual intercourse by persuading and helping her by the exercise of parental power.

The second objection was that a parent would sooner or later find out the truth, and might do so in circumstances which brought about a complete rupture of good relations between the parent and the child, and between the family and the doctor.

The third objection was that the secret provision of contraceptive facilities for a girl under 16 would encourage participation by the girl in sexual intercourse, and that would be a breach of public policy.

The doctor who provided contraceptive facilities without the parents' knowledge deprived the parents of the opportunity to protect the girl from sexual intercourse by persuading and helping her by the exercise of parental power.

The second objection was that a parent would sooner or later find out the truth, and might do so in circumstances which brought about a complete rupture of good relations between the parent and the child, and between the family and the doctor.

The third objection was that the secret provision of contraceptive facilities for a girl under 16 would encourage participation by the girl in sexual intercourse, and that would be a breach of public policy.

The doctor who provided contraceptive facilities without the parents' knowledge deprived the parents of the opportunity to protect the girl from sexual intercourse by persuading and helping her by the exercise of parental power.

The second objection was that a parent would sooner or later find out the truth, and might do so in circumstances which brought about a complete rupture of good relations between the parent and the child, and between the family and the doctor.

The third objection was that the secret provision of contraceptive facilities for a girl under 16 would encourage participation by the girl in sexual intercourse, and that would be a breach of public policy.

The doctor who provided contraceptive facilities without the parents' knowledge deprived the parents of the opportunity to protect the girl from sexual intercourse by persuading and helping her by the exercise of parental power.

The second objection was that a parent would sooner or later find out the truth, and might do so in circumstances which brought about a complete rupture of good relations between the parent and the child, and between the family and the doctor.

The third objection was that the secret provision of contraceptive facilities for a girl under 16 would encourage participation by the girl in sexual intercourse, and that would be a breach of public policy.

The doctor who provided contraceptive facilities without the parents' knowledge deprived the parents of the opportunity to protect the girl from sexual intercourse by persuading and helping her by the exercise of parental power.

The second objection was that a parent would sooner or later find out the truth, and might do so in circumstances which brought about a complete rupture of good relations between the parent and the child, and between the family and the doctor.

The third objection was that the secret provision of contraceptive facilities for a girl under 16 would encourage participation by the girl in sexual intercourse, and that would be a breach of public policy.

The doctor who provided contraceptive facilities without the parents' knowledge deprived the parents of the opportunity to protect the girl from sexual intercourse by persuading and helping her by the exercise of parental power.

The second objection was that a parent would sooner or later find out the truth, and might do so in circumstances which brought about a complete rupture of good relations between the parent and the child, and between the family and the doctor.

The third objection was that the secret provision of contraceptive facilities for a girl under 16 would encourage participation by the girl in sexual intercourse, and that would be a breach of public policy.

The doctor who provided contraceptive facilities without the parents' knowledge deprived the parents of the opportunity to protect the girl from sexual intercourse by persuading and helping her by the exercise of parental power.

The second objection was that a parent would sooner or later find out the truth, and might do so in circumstances which brought about a complete rupture of good relations between the parent and the child, and between the family and the doctor.

The third objection was that the secret provision of contraceptive facilities for a girl under 16 would encourage participation by the girl in sexual intercourse, and that would be a breach of public policy.

The doctor who provided contraceptive facilities without the parents' knowledge deprived the parents of the opportunity to protect the girl from sexual intercourse by persuading and helping her by the exercise of parental power.

The second objection was that a parent would sooner or later find out the truth, and might do so in circumstances which brought about a complete rupture of good relations between the parent and the child, and between the family and the doctor.

The third objection was that the secret provision of contraceptive facilities for a girl under 16 would encourage participation by the girl in sexual intercourse, and that would be a breach of public policy.

The criminal law and the civil law should march hand in hand on all issues, including that raised in the present case, to allow no inconsistency or contradiction between them would serve only to discredit the rule of law as a whole.

His Lordship would dismiss the appeal with costs.

LORD TEMPLEMAN, also dissenting, said that an unmarried girl under 16 did not possess the power in law to decide for herself to practice coitus.

Where parent and doctor agreed that contraceptive treatment was in the best interests of the girl, there was no legal bar to that treatment. Difficulties arose when parent and doctor differed.

A doctor might lawfully carry out some forms of treatment with the consent of an infant patient and against the opposition of a parent based on religious or any other grounds, depending on the nature of the treatment and the age and understanding of the infant.

But any decision on the part of a girl to practice sex and contraception required not only knowledge of the facts of life and of the dangers of pregnancy and disease, but also an understanding of the emotional and other consequences to her family, her partner and herself.

It was doubtful whether a girl under 16 was capable of a balanced judgment to embark on frequent, regular or casual sexual intercourse, fortified by the illusion that medical science could protect her from mind and body, and ignoring the danger of leaping from childhood to adulthood without the difficult formative transitional experiences of adolescence.

There were many things which a girl under 16 needed to practise, but sex was not one of them.

Parliament could declare that view to be out of date, but the law was not to be changed by the law. It was not competent to decide whether to practise sex and contraception.

The guidance instructed the doctor to seek to persuade the girl to involve the parent but concluded that "the decision whether or not to prescribe contraception must be for the clinical judgment of the doctor."

The first objection to the approach was that a doctor, acting without the views of the parent, could not form a "clinical" or any other reliable judgment that the best interests of the girl required the provision of contraceptive facilities.

The doctor at the family planning clinic only knew that which the girl chose to tell him. The family doctor might know some of the circumstances of the girl's life, but he was not her parent, and his information might be incomplete or misleading.

The doctor who provided contraceptive facilities without the parents' knowledge deprived the parents of the opportunity to protect the girl from sexual intercourse by persuading and helping her by the exercise of parental power.

The second objection was that a parent would sooner or later find out the truth, and might do so in circumstances which brought about a complete rupture of good relations between the parent and the child, and between the family and the doctor.

The third objection was that the secret provision of contraceptive facilities for a girl under 16 would encourage participation by the girl in sexual intercourse, and that would be a breach of public policy.

The doctor who provided contraceptive facilities without the parents' knowledge deprived the parents of the opportunity to protect the girl from sexual intercourse by persuading and helping her by the exercise of parental power.

The second objection was that a parent would sooner or later find out the truth, and might do so in circumstances which brought about a complete rupture of good relations between the parent and the child, and between the family and the doctor.

**Edited by Peter Davalle
and Bob Williams**

Radio 2

The No 4 (The Inextricable), played by Danish State Orchestra: Saga-Drom (New Philharmonia); and Pan and Sympyx, Op 48 (Danish RSOF).
11.57 News. 12.00 Closedown.

Archers.

Wray. Non-stop music 7.00u David Hamilton v incl 4.02, 5.05 Sports Desk. 6.00 John Dunn v incl 6.02 Sports Desk. 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (MF) only. 7.30 Friday Night is Music Night. Special edition direct from St David's Hall, Cardiff in the presence of Prince Michael of Kent. Artists include Elizabeth Vaughan, Wynford Evans, Philip Joll, and Welsh choirs Yough Choir. Music by Brahms, Elgar, Puccini, Borodin, Humperdinck, and Rimsky-Korsakov as well as Welsh folk songs, incl 8.20-8.40 Interval Talk v 9.30 The Chordz Ensemble (Phil Kelsall v 8.55

Sports Desk. 10.00 The Random Jottings of Hinge and Bracket. 10.30 Humoresque. Musical comedy presented by Tony Capstick with, Fred Wedlock and Kevin Sessay. 11.00 Late Night Friday. John Hosken brings us up to date with some events of the past week (stereo from midnight). 1.00 am Bill Flannellis presents Nightride 1 3.00-4.00 A Little Night Mus.c

News on the half hour from 6.30 am until 9.30 pm and at 12 midnight. 6.00 am Adrian John. 7.30 Mike Reid. 9.30 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat (Frank Partridge). 12.45 Gary Davies. 3.00 Paul Jordan. 5.30 Newsbeat (Frank Partridge). 5.45 Bruno Brookes. 7.30 Andy Peebles with the best in rock music. 10.00-12.00 The Friday Rock Show with Tommy Vance. Featuring a session from Tara Zara. VHF Radios 1 & 2, 4.00 am As Radio 2. 10.00 pm As Radio 1. 12.00-4.00 am As Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00 Newsdesk. 7.00 News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.30 The Best of Folk. 7.45 Merchant Navy Programme. 8.00 News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 The Sacred Choir. 8.30 Music. Now. 9.00 News. 9.09 Review of British Press. 9.15 The World Today. 9.30 Financial News. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 John Arlott's Poetry Book. 10.00 News. 10.01 Keep It in The Family. 10.15 Merchant Navy Programme. 10.30 Business Manners. 11.00 News. 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 In The Meantime. 11.25 A Letter from Northern Ireland. 11.30 Meridian. 12.00 Radio Newsweek. 12.15 1227 Fm. The Jubilee.

12.45 Sports Roundup 1.00 News 1.09
Twenty Four Hours 1.30 John Peel 2.00
Outlook 2.45 Limerick 3.00 Radio Newsrel
3.15 Desert Island Discs 4.00 News 4.03
Commentary 4.15 Science in Action 4.45 The
World Today 5.00 News 5.09 A Letter From
Northern Ireland 5.15 Sarah and Company
8.00 News 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours 8.15
Music Now 8.45 Empire of the Sun 10.00
News 10.09 The World Today 10.25 A Letter
from Northern Ireland 10.30 Financial News
10.40 Reflections 10.45 Sports Roundup
11.00 News 11.09 Commentary 11.15 From
The Weeklies 11.30 The Art of Peter Peters
12.00 News 12.09 News about Britain 12.15

Radio Newswest. 12.30 About Britain. 12.45
Recording Of Week. 1.00 News. 1.01 Outlook.
1.30 Keep It In The Family. 1.45 Letterbox. 2.00
News. 2.09 Review Of The British Press. 2.15
Network UK 2.30 People And Politics. 3.00
News. 3.09 News About Britain. 3.15 The
World Today 3.20 Just A Minute. 4.00
Newswest. 4.30 That's Trad. 5.45 The World
Today. ...
All times in GMT

5kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5: Radio 4:
on 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9: World

GRANADA As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 6.00 Who's Baby? 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 7.30-8.30 Fall Guy. 10.30-11.00 Northern Echoes. 12.30 am Film: The Man Who Liked Funerals (Leslie Phillips. Bill Fraser) 1858 comedy 1.35 Closedown.

SCOTTISH As London except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Once Upon a Time. Man. 6.00 Scottish News and Scotland Today. 6.30-7.00 B.B.

S4C Starts 1.05pm Family Ties 1.30
Dunhill Cup Golf, 2.00 Taro
Noddy, 2.20 Ston Stn, 2.35 Ciptowt,
2.55 Racing from Newmarket, 4.25
Silents Race* 4.50 Cadogan, 5.00 Siôn
Hafard - Gofotwr, 5.30 The Tube 7.00
Newyddion Sath, 7.30 Cythrall Canu,
8.00 Pobol y Cwm, 8.30 Cychgironau
Cymru - Pa Ddyfoddi? 9.30 Dunera
Bpws, 11.00 Week in Politics, 11.50 Fod

Seasons. 12.20am Closedown

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN
 * Stereo ★ Black and white. | Repeat

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN
 * Stereon ★ Black and white (1) Repeat

**TRICYCLE 328 8626, Eve: 8pm Sat
Mals 4pm. FLANN O'BRIEN'S
HARD LIFE by Kerry Crabbe.**

**VAUDEVILLE 01-836 9987
Eve: 8.0. Wed 2.30, Sat: 5.30 & 8.30**

RICHARD & PETER

STILGOE SKELLERN
"ARE REVIVING SOPHISTICATED
REVUE IN LONDON" *Financial Times*

"By the second half the audience was ready to cheer them to the echo, and did," Daily Mail.

WHO PLAYS WENS

"IRRESISTIBLE-QUICK-WITTED AND A LITTLE BIT STANDARD

"SMASHING SONGS" Times

Directed by Mike Ockrent. Prices £4 to £10. Free glass of wine with £10 ticket.

VAUDEVILLE 836 5645, 836 7969

XMAS SEASON, DEC 3-JAN 12

Mon-Sat 11.0am and 2.0pm
(and 7.0pm Sat)

MR MEN MUSICAL
Starring the Characters created
by Roger Hargreaves.
VICTORIA PALACE 01-834 1317
Evening 7.30. Mat. Sat. out 2.45
MICHAEL CRAWFORD in
BARNUM
NOW BOOKING THROUGH XMAS
BOX OFFICE OPEN MON-5PM
SAT-5PM SUN-11AM-7PM
TEL C-8KGS 0951 11AM-7PM

WEDGLEY ARENA 01-982 1274
 Tom's Tomorrow, Wed., Thur at 3pm Sat
 (few seats avail) at 3pm **SPANISH**
RIDING SCHOOL OF VIENNA
 C5, C8, E12, F5, F18, F21, F25.
WYNDHAM'S S 836 3028 CC Wfd
 6:45, 7:15, 7:45, 8:15, 8:45, 9:15, 9:45
 6:15, 6:46, 6:56, Even 5.0, Wed Mat
 3.0 Sat 5.0 & 8.15.
"A VERY FUNNY SHOW" Obs.

**SUE TOWNSEND'S
THE SECRET DIARY OF
ADRIAN MOLE**

AGED 134
Music & Lyrics by
KEN HOWARD & ALAN BLAKLEY.
"LIVELY SPARKISH HUMOUR" Gdn.
"COMPULSIVELY ENTERTAINING"
S.E.D. "HILARIOUS" Std.

YOUNG VIC STUDIO 928 6363 T1
Tomorrow. Direct from Edinburgh
Macfield's REYNARD THE FOX.
Eves. 8pm. Quite exceptionally
brilliant...stunning! Thames TV.

YOUNG VIC 928 6363. T1 Nov 2
Oxford Playhouse. C.I. in Ealing

CAUCASIAN CHALK CIRCLE.
"Who says Brecht is heavy
going?" OZ Times. Evs 7.30. Wed
& Fri mats 2.0.

CINEMAS

ACADEMY 1. 437 2991. Deborah
Kerr in **THE ASSAULT GARDEN** (U).
Prep. 2.45 (not Sun) 4.45, 6.45,
9.00.

ACADEMY 2. 437 5129. Italy's
outstandingly beautiful FORGET
VENICE (18). Props 2.00, 4.10, 6.20.
9.35 Sun 4.10 6.20 8.35

Academy
 TIMES OF HARVEY MILK (15).
 Progs. 6.00, 6.50, 8.40.
 • Anthony Quinn, Dominique Smail
 THE INHERITANCE (38)
 now showing at
 CINECENTA, Stanton St. 930 0631.
 CLASSIC, Tori Ct Rd. 636 6148
 Also showing at
 ODEON KENSINGTON, 602 6644

also on page 30

Gillick loses fight to ban pill

Continued from page 1

sexual intercourse, with or without treatment. Unless she received contraceptive advice or treatment her physical or mental health was likely to suffer. The doctor had to be satisfied it was in the girl's best interests to give advice or treatment without parental consent.

"That result ought not to be regarded as licence for doctors to disregard the wishes of parents in this matter whenever they find it convenient to do so. Any doctor who behaves in such a way would, in my opinion, be failing to discharge his professional responsibilities, and I would expect him to be disciplined by his own professional body accordingly," Lord Fraser said.

Lord Scarman said that "no reasonable person" could read the Department of Health guidance "as meaning that the doctor's discretion could ordinarily override parental right". There was much a girl under 16 had to understand if she was to have the legal capacity to give consent herself.

Lord Bridge of Harwich said law prohibited men to have intercourse with girls under 16. But the objective was to protect young girls from untoward consequences of intercourse.

In the minority judgments, Lord Brandon of Oakbrook argued that providing contraceptives to girls under 16 would undermine the criminal law on the age of consent.

Lord Templeman argued that a general discretion to provide contraceptives without parental consent "would enable any girl to obtain contraception on request by threatening to sleep with the man". There were, he said, "many things which a girl under 16 needs to practise but sex is not one of them".

Mrs Gillick said that she would not attempt to take the case to the European Court of Human Rights. That would be attempting to impose foreign law on Britain.

But she would monitor the effects of the ruling, encourage parents and organizations to do so and press parents who discover their children have been prescribed contraception without their consent to take the case to the General Medical Council.

Alice's original engravings found in vault

By Martin Fletcher

The original wood engravings for the illustrations to Lewis Carroll's *Alice in Wonderland* stories that have delighted generations of children have been discovered in the vaults of a London bank, it was announced yesterday.

The tale of their discovery began when Mr Paul Trotman, company secretary of Carroll's publisher, Macmillan, was conducting a routine check of company material stored in the vaults of the Covent Garden branch of the National Westminster Bank. He found a locked black box marked "Alice" and labelled "Keys in the Accounts Department". He summoned Mr Michael Wace, director of Macmillan Children's Books, and they forced open that and a second identical box.

Inside, carefully wrapped, laid in horizontal rows and individually tagged, were all 92 of the blocks made by the Dalziel brothers, the leading commercial wood engravers of their time, for Sir John Tenniel's illustrations of *Alice's Adventures in Wonderland* (1865) and *Through the Looking Glass* (1872).

"It was extremely exciting," Mr Wace said yesterday. "They are the masters of probably the best-known book illustrations that have ever been made."

Almost as remarkable as the discovery is the fact that after more than a century the blocks are still in pristine condition. Such blocks would normally crack or warp at the smallest change in temperature, but the cool, dark conditions of the bank vaults have preserved them perfectly.

How they came to be there remains a mystery. The general belief at Macmillan's was that they had long ago been sold to an American institution, but the bank's earliest available records indicate that they were placed in the vaults before 1930.

No-one would be more delighted at their rediscovery than Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, the real Lewis Carroll.

On June 18, 1867, he wrote from Oxford to Alexander Macmillan, who founded the publishing company with his brother, saying: "By the way, who has the wood blocks?"

"I can hardly doubt that they are being carefully kept, but considering the sum I had to



Two of the newly discovered engravings: "Alice and the Sheep" (above left) and "Alice and the White Knight".

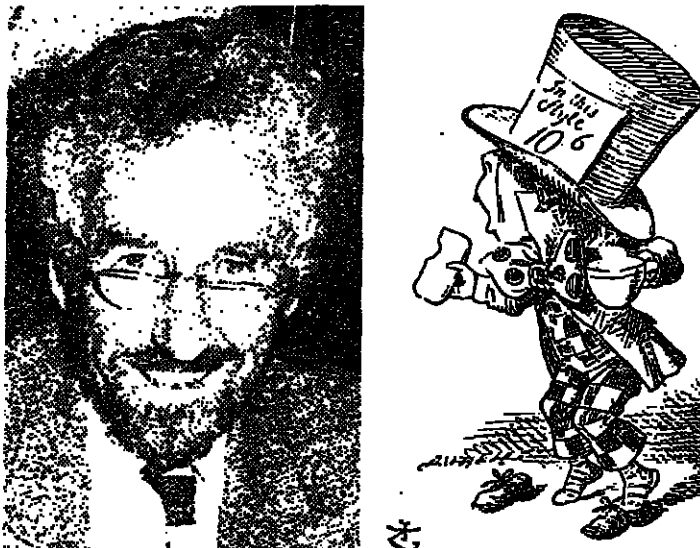
pay for them, I shall be glad to be certain that they are safe from all possibility of damage."

The Dalziel brothers carved the blocks from pencil drawings executed by Tenniel according to Dodgson's precise instructions.

From the blocks wax moulds were made. They were put into a copper solution and, through electrolysis, copper was deposited on the mould, which was backed with lead to form a printing plate.

Using more modern methods, Macmillan plans to produce a limited edition of Tenniel's immortal illustrations next year. "They will be clearer and more direct images than have ever been published before," Mr Wace said.

In the meantime, the blocks have been returned to the vaults.



From left, above: Mr Wace; the Mad Hatter engraving; Lord Macmillan of Orenden, chairman of Macmillan Publishers, and Lord Boardman, chairman of National Westminster Bank, examining the blocks.

Liverpool pledge to lift job threats

Continued from page 1

unions and others to reach a speedy solution of Liverpool's objectives.

His commitment would be carried out shortly after he and other city council leaders meet eight national leaders in Liverpool on Sunday, and Mr Neil Kinnock, the Labour Party leader, on Monday, when the city council will open its books for inspection.

Labour Party sources said yesterday that Mr Hamilton's move followed persuasion by other national Labour figures, particularly Mr David Blunkett, Sheffield's leader. They have told Mr Hamilton that he should try to pull together the majority of Labour councillors in Liverpool who are not Militant supporters in a serious attempt to find a solution.

What that will be is far from clear, as Mr Hamilton himself admitted. The Association of Metropolitan Authorities is asking its members to make their spare loan allocations available to Liverpool so that the city can borrow the £30 million needed to balance this year's books.

Other city treasurers, including Mr Geoff Crow, from Sheffield, are expected to lend advice by going through Liverpool's accounts, and the unions may call in independent advice from Cooper Lybrand. The only other option is to capitalise £27 million of housing receipts to provide room for borrowing, but Mr Hamilton believes the city councillors will continue to reject that method, because it restricts movement in later years, and would lead to cuts in the council's house building and repair programme.

Mr Hamilton told *The Times*: "I will pledge to endeavour to find a way, in co-operation with those who are seeking to help, to cover the gap between identified income and resources needed, so that we can protect services, jobs, and maintain our housing programme."

He was making the statement, he said, to ram home the message to friends inside and outside Liverpool: "If it can be done, it will be done, and our discussions with the Labour Party and the trade unions locally and nationally will take place in a reasonable atmosphere."

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements
The Duke of Gloucester opens the Kensington Housing Trust's Evelyn Fox Court, Kingsbridge Rd, W11, 12.
The Duchess of Gloucester, Colonel-in-Chief, Royal Army Educational Corps, dines with her Corps at Eitham Place, 7.40.
Prince Michael of Kent attends a Service of Thanksgiving and Celebration in Llandaff Cathedral, 3; and later attends a concert in Cardiff to celebrate the 50th anniversary of King George's Jubilee Trust, 7.30.

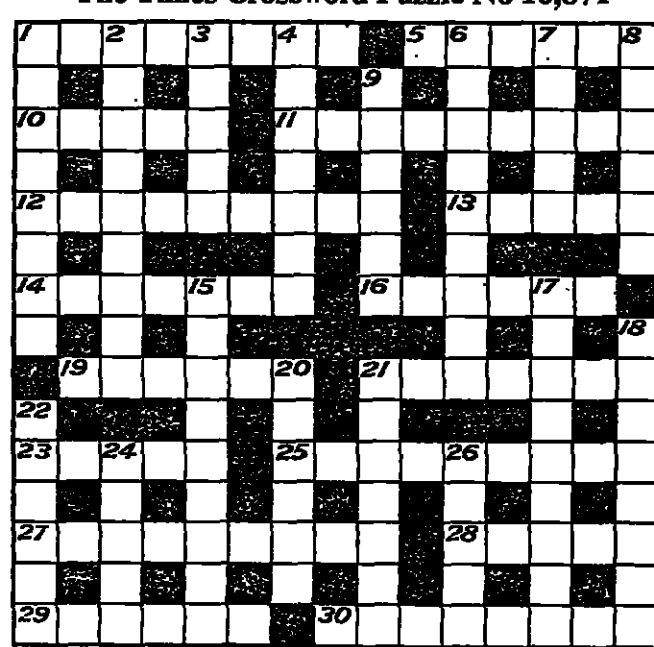
Exhibitions in progress
Paintings and pastels by Aubrey and Doris Phillips: Framed, 46 Friar St, Worcester: Tues to Sat 10.30 to 4.30 (ends Nov 6).
Ontario Crafts Council: contemporary Canadian quilts: Dorman Museum, Lindhorpe Rd, Mid-Lancashire: Mon to Fri 10 to 6, Sat 10 to 5 (ends Nov 2).

Glebelands Art Link Project - work by physically handicapped residents of Glebelands Court residential home: Stafford Art Galleries, The Green: Tues to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 4 (ends Nov 2).
Edges - work by Leeds based group of women artists: Hidden Strength: Yorkshire Art Space, Matilda Street Gallery, Sheffield: Mon to Fri 10 to 4 (ends Oct 31).
Hungarian Arts in Glasgow: Graphic Art by Janos Kase: The Collins Gallery, Strathclyde University, 22 Richmond St, Glasgow: Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 12 to 4 (ends Oct 30).
A Great Museum Director: Sydney Cockerell: The Messel Collection, The Fitzwilliam Museum, Cambridge: Tues to Sat 10 to 5 (ends Nov 2).

Sat 10 to 4.50, Sun 2.15 to 4.50 (ends Dec 22):
Hungarian arts in Glasgow: Bela Uti - prints and drawings 1920-23; Contemporary Hungarian ceramics: Glasgow - Budapest 1902; Glasgow Art Gallery and Museum, Kelvingrove, Glasgow: Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Sun 2 to 5 (ends Nov 9).
Music
Recital by Hideo Udegawa (violin) and Yonny Solomon (piano): Nottingham Playhouse, 1.05.
Piano duet recital by Isabel Beyer and Harvey Dugli: Priory School, Spalding, Lincs.
Organ recital by Roger Mutthill: Hull City Hall, Queen Victoria St, 7.30.
Concert by the English Serenata: North Bromsgrove High School, 7.30.
Concert by the Scottish Early Music Consort: Henry Wood Hall, SNO Centre, Claremont St, Glasgow, 8.
Concert by the BBC Philharmonic Orchestra: Central Hall, York University, 30.
Norfolk and Norwich Festival of Music: Organ recital by Nicholas Danby, 6; Concert by the Lumina Chamber Ensemble, 8.30; St Andrew's Hall, Norwich.
Talks, lectures
Images of revolt, by Michael Gonzalez: Museum of Modern Art, 30 Pembroke St, Oxford, 7.
The good, the bad and the ugly: a natural history slide show and talk by Robert Frederick: Methodist Church Hall, High St, Barford, 7.30.

General
Antiques Fair: Corn Exchange, Royal Pavilion Grounds, Brighton, 11 to 9, tomorrow and Sun 11 to 6.
Book Fair: Mitchell Library, Granville St, Glasgow, 12 to 8, tomorrow to 10.
Book Fair: Randolph Hotel, Oxford, 12 to 8, tomorrow to 10.
Kent Literature Festival, Arts Centre, New Metropole, The Leas, Folkestone: programme details and bookings: telephone (0303) 55070 (ends Oct 20).
Motorfair '85: Earls Court, London, today and tomorrow 10 to 7.30, Sun 10 to 5 (ends Oct 20).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,871



- ACROSS**
- Chicken course after prune sent back (8).
 - Back of the neck not all dirty (6).
 - Remains of dam (5).
 - I created a movement to bring about abolition (9).
 - Gave assistance, and held up toe that's injured (6,3).
 - Divide two by a hundred, and do it bodily (5).
 - In England, the "Times" is absorbing (17).
 - Issue a book (6).
 - Standing figures out East (6).
 - Furlive expletive to follow (7).
 - I call this tree something different (5).
 - Cutback involving that rickety and dangerous structure (5-4).
 - Withdrawn in grass-covered terrain (9).
 - Drive out musician (5).
 - Small boat, dirty, inflated with hydrogen (6).
 - A descendant of Georges III and IV, for example (8).
- DOWN**
- Father with some speed leased the tract (8).
 - The old book to promise some illumination (9).
 - Jack Frost as pronounced in the nursery, perhaps (5).
 - I sit endlessly, giving trouble (7).
 - Member in the Diplomatic Corps has to admit to a retreat (5-4).
 - Not suitable for a girl, gym (5).
 - Plump fairy standing up to start (6).
 - Keep a man on board (6).
 - Break in, having cut around detective and gunmen... (9).
 - ...carrying guns in shoulder holsters? (5,4).
 - Foreigner cooking tangy pie (8).
 - Composed the afore-mentioned enigma, we hear (6).
 - Concealing love is more difficult for one with a store (7).
 - Red state does without a... (6).
 - ...language - the French can, too (5).
 - Go without, not finishing the port (5).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,870



Top films

The top box-office films in London:
1 (2) *Lifeline*
2 (1) *Pale Rider*
3 (3) *Desperately Seeking Susan*
4 (4) *Fletch*
5 (5) *The Black Cauldron*
6 (6) *Conan*
7 (7) *Subway*
8 (8) *Crimes of Passion*
9 (9) *Rambo: First Blood Part II*
10 (10) *The Purple Rose of Cairo*

The top films in the provinces:
1 *Desperately Seeking Susan*
2 *Pale Rider*
3 *Lifeline*
4 *Porky's Revenge*
5 *A Nightmare on Elm Street*

Compiled by Screen International

Top video rentals

1 (1) *City Heat*
2 (2) *Shoguns*
3 (3) *2010: The Year we make contact*
4 (4) *The Karate Kid*
5 (5) *Body Double*
6 (6) *Body Heat*
7 (7) *Loose Screws*
8 (8) *Loose Screws*
9 (9) *Loose Screws*
10 (10) *Loose Screws*

Supplied by Video Business

Tower Bridge

Tower Bridge will be lifted today at approximately 5.30pm.

Food prices

New Zealand lamb prices, which for several weeks have shown no significant differences from home-produced, have fallen sharply this week. Whole leg ranges from £1.18 to £1.65, knuckle half from £1.26 to £1.66 and fillet half from £1.19 to £1.56 a lb. Sainsbury have all these joints available at the lowest price quoted. Sainsbury have whole shoulder at 50p a lb off the market price, and Bejam have a chump chop at 35p a lb. Many cuts of beef are also slightly dearer, as is usual at this time of year, but topside, silverside and stewing steak prices are generally unchanged, and best mince is slightly dearer. Pork, boneless shoulder and fillet of leg are also marginally more expensive, but generally prices are stable.

We are eating more chicken than we did seven years ago according to the British Market Research Bureau. The main reason being that fresh birds are far more readily available. Nine out of ten chickens sold in this country are reared in the traditional manner. Frozen birds are correspondingly less attractive, but Tesco, Sainsbury, Bejam, Debenhams and Presto all have them on special offer this week.

Supplies and prices vary considerably this week in different parts of the country. According to the Sea Fish Industry Authority, a good Dover sole could cost as much as £2.20 in Croydon but only £2.00 in Dundee. Price is good everywhere, and herring and mackerel are as usual best buys. However, large cod filets, plaice filets, smoked haddock and lemon sole are all dear.

Brussels sprouts are still excellent quality and value at 18-35p a lb. British celery at 20-40p is another good buy - look for the red, white and green varieties. Potato, Primo lettuce 10-24p each, Icebergs 40-60p and Webbs 25-35p, the latter finishing soon. Spring onions are 18-25p a bunch. Chinese leaves 20-40p a lb. cucumber 35-55p each and watercress 26-35p a bunch.

Soft citrus fruit supplies are building up, with seedless clementines and satsumas 35-50p a lb.

Portfolio

Portfolio - how to play
Monday-Saturday record your daily Portfolio total.
Add these together to determine your weekly Portfolio total.
The total number of shares published weekly divided figure you have won outright or a share of the prize money stated for that week, and must claim your prize as instructed below.
You must have your card with you when you play.
If you are unable to telephone someone else can claim on your behalf but they must have your card and call The Times Portfolio claims line between the stipulated times.
No responsibility can be accepted for failure to contact the claims office for any reason within the stated hours.
The above instructions are applicable to both daily and weekly dividend claims.
Some Times Portfolio cards include minor variations in the instructions on the reverse side. These cards are not included.
The winning of Prizes 2 and 3 has been expanded from earlier editions for clarification purposes. The Game itself is not affected and will continue to be played as exactly the same way as before.

Roads

The Midlands: M6: Contrailow E of Birmingham between junction 5 (Birmingham N-E) and 4 (Birmingham Airport and NEC); two lanes each way; junction 4 northbound entry slip closed 7.30-9.30 and 3.30 to 6.30; southbound entry slip closed 7.30 am-9.30 am. M5: Widening work between junction 4 (Bromsgrove A38) and 5 (Droitwich A38); single lane northbound at times; two lanes southbound; no northbound access at junction 5.

Wales and West: M4: Two sets of contrailow between junctions 22 and 23, Chepstow to Major, Gwent; delays eastbound; no eastbound entry at junction 23. A40: Lane closures in both directions at Haverford West between Bridgend Sq roundabout and the B4321 turn off for Fordgate; temporary traffic lights; delays. A4119: Major road works on the Llantrisant to Tonypandy road; temporary traffic lights at Williams Town, Cereddy and Tonypandy.

The North: M18: Contrailow between junctions 6 (Selby) and 7 (M62) S Yorkshire/Humber; delays. A56: Contrailow on Manchester Rd, Altrincham. A588: Lane closures on East Lancashire Rd, Greater Manchester, due to construction work between the A572 junction at Lane Head and the A574 junction; delays.

Scotland: M6/A74: Delays for traffic travelling between Scotland and England; resurfacing work on A74 at end of M6 motorway at junction 44. M8: Only one lane open; Glasgow bound at junction 26 (Hillington interchange), Strathclyde. A92: Contrailow eight miles N of Stonehaven, Kincardineshire.

Anniversaries

Births: Luca Giordano, painter, Naples, 1632; Canaletto, painter, Venice, 1697; Henri Bergson, philosopher, Paris, 1859; Thomas Love Peacock, writer, Westmouth, Dorset, 1785.
Deaths: Jacob Jordaens, painter, Antwerp, 1678; Henry John Temple, 3rd Viscount Palmerston, prime minister 1855-58, 1859-65, Brookland Hall, Hertfordshire, 1865; Charles Babbage, inventor of the calculator, London, 1871; Charles-François Camille, composer, Saint Cloud, France, 1893; Thomas Alva Edison, West Orange, New Jersey, 1931; Ortega y Gasset, writer, Madrid, 1955.

Today is the Feast of Saint Luke. He was a physician and the author of the third Gospel and the Acts. In the latter are recounted his missions with Saint Paul. Luke is the patron of artists as well as of doctors.

The pound

Australia \$ 1.64
Austria Sch 27.40
Belgium Fr 27.40
Denmark Kr 16.54
France F 6.55
Germany DM 2.36
Greece Dr 208.00
Hong Kong \$ 7.80
Ireland P 0.78
Italy L 2036.00
Japan Yen 163.60
Netherlands Gld 2.20
New Zealand \$ 1.53
Norway Kr 4.76
Portugal Esc 200.48
Spain Ptas 166.64
Sweden Kr 4.76
Switzerland Fr 2.20
USA \$ 1.06
Yugoslavia Dnr 47.60

Flates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank PLC. Different rates apply to travellers' cheques and other foreign currency business.
Retail Price Index: 378.5
London: The FT Index closed up 8.4 at 1043.3

Weather forecast

An anticyclone over Ireland will drift slowly SE across Britain with a mainly cloudy airstream covering most areas.

6am to midnight

London, SE, central S, SW, NW
England, East Angles, Midlands, Channel Islands, Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man: Mainly cloudy, a little drizzle in places; wind variable, mainly NE light; max temp 14C (57F).
Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen, Glasgow, SW Scotland: Fog patches clearing slowly, then mainly cloudy with a little drizzle in places; wind NW light; max temp 13C (55F).
Northern Ireland: Cloudy with a little rain at first, some bright intervals developing; wind NW light; max temp 13C (55F).

Central Highlands, NE, NW Scotland, Argyll, Orkney, Shetland: Rather cloudy, with scattered light showers; wind W light, occasionally moderate; max temp 10C (50F).
Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: Little change, mainly cloudy with a few bright intervals in most areas; near normal temperatures.
SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Strait of Dover: Wind variable light; mainly fair; visibility moderate or poor; sea smooth. English Channel (E): Wind E light; mainly fair; visibility moderate or poor; sea smooth. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind variable light; mainly fair; visibility moderate or poor; sea smooth.

Sun rises: 6.01 am
Moon sets: 6.01 pm
First quarter October 20

Lighting-up time

London 6.31 pm to 7.01 pm
Bristol 6.41 pm to 7.11 pm
Sheffield 6.52 pm to 7.22 pm
Manchester 6.36 pm to 7.13 pm
Penzance 6.55 pm to 7.20 pm

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: C, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.
Belfast c 10.50
Birmingham c 11.52
Bristol c 12.54
Cardiff c 11.52
Chester c 11.52
Cirencester c 11.52
Croydon c 11.52
Dorchester c 11.52
Dunfermline c 11.52
Dundee c 11.52
Edinburgh c 11.52
Exeter c 11.52
Glasgow c 11.52
Hull c 11.52
Leamington c 11.52
Leeds c 11.52
Liverpool c 11.52
London c 11.52
Luton c 11.52
Manchester c 11.52
Newcastle c 11.52
Nottingham c 11.52
Oxford c 11.52
Penzance c 11.52
Perth c 11.52
Plymouth c 11.52
Reading c 11.52
Sheffield c 11.52
Southampton c 11.52
Stirling c 11.52
Telford c 11.52
Torbay c 11.52
Tottenham c 11.52
Tunbridge Wells c 11.52
Warrington c 11.52
Wexford c 11.52
Widnes c 11.52
Windsor c 11.52
Worcester c 11.52
Wrexham c 11.52
York c 11.52

London

Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 8 pm, 15C (59F); min 6 pm to 8 am, 10C (50F). Humidity: 6 pm, 80 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, trace, Sun. 10.30 to 6 pm, nil. Bar: mean 1013.6, 6 pm, 1030.0 mbars. Telling: 1,000 million + 29.52.

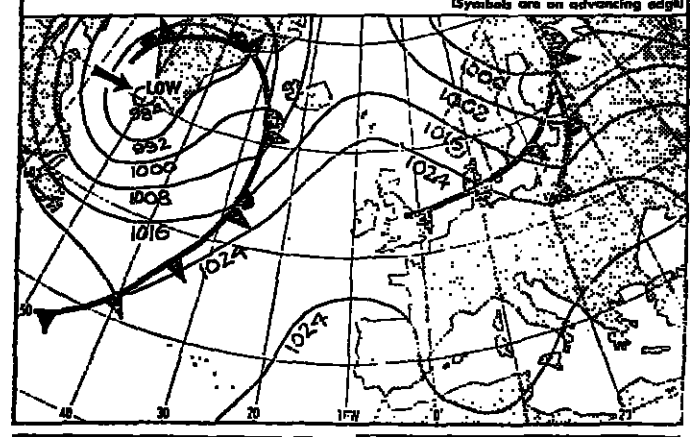
Highest and lowest

Yesterday: Highest day temp: 15C (59F). Lowest day temp: 10C (50F). Highest night temp: 10C (50F). Lowest night temp: 5C (41F). Highest sunrise: 6.01 am. Lowest sunset: 6.01 pm.

Our address

Information for inclusion in The Times
Information Service should be sent to:
The Times Information Service, PO Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.
Telephone: 01-477 1234. Telex: 24071. Friday October 18 1985. Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office.

NOON TODAY Pressure in millibars FRONTS



High tides

Location	AM	PM	MT
London Bridge	5.13	5.13	5.13
Aberdeen	4.38	4.4	4.4
Aberystwyth	10.12	10.12	10.12
Belfast	2.17	2.17	2.17
Cardiff	13.30	13.30	13.30
Devonport	8.25	8.25	8.25
Dover	2.10	2.10	2.10
Falmouth	8.52	8.52	8.52
Glasgow	4.07	4.07	4.07
Harwich	3.04	3.04	3.04
Headford	9.38	9.38	9.38
Liverpool	9.25	9.25	9.25
Leith	2.23	2.23	2.23
Lowestoft	12.46	12.46	12.46
Margate	8.00	8.00	8.00
Milford Haven	8.00	8.00	8.00
Newcastle	10.27	10.27	10.27
Oban	8.26	8.26	8.26
Penzance	10.27	10.27	10.27
Portsmouth	8.26	8.26	8.26
Shoreham	8.26	8.26	8.26
Southampton	8.26	8.26	8.26
Swansea	9.43	9.43	9.43
Torquay	9.25	9.25	9.25
Warrington	8.26	8.26	8.26
Wexford	8.26	8.26	8.26

b-blue sky; bc-blue sky and cloud; c-cloud; o-overcast; l-low; d-drizzle; n-no; r-rain; s-snow; th-thunderstorm; d-shower; A-are show and drizzle; wind speed (mph); c-temperature; centigrade.

Around Britain

Driflington		11	52	du																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								</
-------------	--	----	----	----	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	----